The Weekly Post.

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A GRAND WELCOME.

Governor Cleveland's Visit to His Native County a Continuous Ovation.

At Each Station Along the Line Crowds of People Gather to Bid Him God-Speed.

Warmly Welcomed to Newark by Citizens of all Classes and Parties.

A Brilliant Reception, a Great Meeting and a Ringing and Manly Speech.

NEWARK, N. J., October 27.—The train conveying Governor Cleveland and party was over an hour late on its arrival at Jersey City. There was a concourse of several thousand people assembled, many of them being tradesmen and employes of the railroad company. It is estimated that fully 5,000 were in and about the depot. The enthusiasm was great, and cheer after cheer was given for Cleveland, who appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the greetings.

A GREAT MEETING.

Governor Cleveland, accompanied by Governor Abbett, Mayor Haynes, and others of the local committee, drove to the Grand Opera House, on Washington street, leaving Balbach's residence shortly after 7 o'clock. The seats had been removed from the auditorium in order to give more space, and there was not a foot of standing room. Even as early as 6:30 P. M., three thousand five hundred persons were present, fully one-half being ladies. The interior was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Over the stage the motto, "Your native county greets you"—gave voice to the apparently unanimous sentiment of the audience that packed the hall. Large oil paintings of Governor Cleveland and ex-Governor Hendricks were suspended in conspicuous positions over the stage. On one side of the stage hung an Irish flag: the harp of gold upon a field of green. On the other side was unfolded a large American flag. From all parts of the ceiling vari-colored streamers ran to the centre where they were gracefully caught up, and the galleries were liberally decked with bunting in many elaborate designs. Upon the stage were seated scores of citizens prominent in business and social and political circles. Pending the arrival of the distinguished guest, Capp's Seventh Regiment Band rendered several selections and the audience was so pleased that the band was kept busy responding to encores.

Governor Cleveland entered the hall at 7:45 P. M., escorted by Governor Abbett, Mayor Haynes and Alderman Smith. The audience rose en masse and greeted the Presidential candidate with most vociferous cheers. Gentlemen avowed their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs. The crowd outside that had been unable to gain admission to the hall took up the refrain and cheered again and again. So enthusiastic was the greeting and so feebly did it seem to express the warmth of their feelings for the distinguished visitor and former fellow-townsman that the cheers no sooner died away than they were taken up with renewed vigor. For the purposes of reception a narrow space upon the floor, extending a few feet from the stage front, had been cut off from the body of the hall. In this space Governor Cleveland took his position, and Governor Abbett was proceeding to deliver his address of welcome, when loud shouts of "The stage," "The stage," came from all parts of the hall. Governor Cleveland was then escorted to the stage amid applause so loud and long continued that Alderman Smith finally interposed the suggestion that the more formal greeting was yet to be delivered. When, in obedience to this suggestion, the applause subsided, Governor Abbett then addressed Governor Cleveland. He spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR ABBETT'S ADDRESS.

Governor Cleveland—On behalf of the citizens of Essex county, and of the State of New Jersey, I welcome you here to-night among the people in whose midst you were born. [Applause.] We feel a deep interest in the worthy deeds and great success that have clustered around your name, because every Jerseyman is justly proud of the admirable record that you have made. [Great applause.] And our feelings of delight at the success of one born among us are heightened by the belief entertained not only by the members of the great political party that has placed him in nomination, but by all honest men without distinction of party, that he will be successful in the great contest that is now going on. Then turning to the audience, Governor Abbett continued: "And in presenting Governor Cleveland to this audience to-night, I believe as firmly as I live that I have the pleasure of presenting to you the next President of the United States." [Tremendous applause, and cheers were given for Grover Cleveland.]

When silence was restored Governor Cleveland stepped forward, and in a clear, resonant voice that could be distinctly heard in every part of the auditorium, spoke as follows:

GOV. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am here to visit the county and State where I was born, in response to the invitation of many political friends and a number of those who, as neighbors, remember my family if they do not me. I do not wish to attempt any false pretense by declaring that ever since the day when a very small boy I left the State I have languished in an enforced absence and longed to tread again its soil; and yet, I may say, without affectation, that though the way of life has led me far from the day of my birth, the place of my nativity, and the names of Caldwell and Newark, and the memories connected with these places, are as fresh as ever. I have never been disloyal to my native State, but have ever kept a place warm in my heart for the love I cherish for my birthplace. [Applause]. I hope, then, that I shall not be regarded as a recreant son, but that I may, without challenge, lay claim to my place as a born Jerseyman. [Renewed applause].

If you will grant me this, I shall not be too modest to assume to share the pride which you all must feel in the position the State of New Jersey and the county of Essex holds in the country to-day. The history of the State dates beyond the time when our Union was formed. Its farm lands exceed, in average value per acre, has of any other State, and it easily leads all the States in the number of its important industries. When we consider the city of Newark, we find a municipality ranking as the fourteenth in point of population among all the cities of the land. It leads every other city in three important industries. It is second only in another, and third in still another. Of course, all these industries necessitate the existence of a large laboring population. This force, in my opinion a further element of strength and greatness in the State, no part of the community should be more interested in a wise and just administration of their government. None should be better informed as to their needs and rights, and none should guard more vigilantly against the smooth pretenses of false friends. [Cheers.] In common with all other citizens, they should desire an honest and economical management of public affairs.

UNJUST TAXATION DENOUNCED

It is quite plain, too, that the people have a right to demand that no more money should be taken from them directly or indirectly for public uses than is necessary for this purpose. [Cheers.] Indeed, the right of the Government to exact tribute from the citizen is limited to actual necessities, and every cent taken from the people beyond that required for their protection by the Government is no better than robbery. We surely must condemn, then, a system which takes from the pockets of the people millions of dollars not needed for the support of the Government, and which tempts to the inauguration of corrupt schemes and extravagant expenditures. [Applause.] The Democratic party has declared that all taxation shall be limited by the requirements of economical government. This is plain and direct, and it distinctly recognizes the value of labor and its right to governmental care, when it further declares that the necessary reduction in taxation and limitation thereof to the country's needs should be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without injuring the interests of our laboring population. At this time when the suffrages of the laboring men are so industriously sought, they should by careful inquiry, it seems to me, discover the party pledged to the protection of their interests, and which recognizes in their labor something most valuable to the prosperity of the country, and primarily entitled to its care and protection. An intelligent examination will lead them to the exercise of their privileges as citizens in the furtherance of their interests and the welfare of their country. An unthinking and slothful performance of their duty at the ballot box will result in their injury and betrayal.

SHAMELESS APPEALS TO PREJUDICE.

No party and no candidate can have cause to complain of the free and intelligent expression of the people's will. This expression will be free when uninfluenced by appeals to prejudice or the senseless cry of danger, selfishly raised by a party that seek its retention of power and patronage; and it will be intelligent when based upon calm deliberation and a full appreciation of the duty of good citizenship [Long continued cheering.] In a government of the people, no political party gains to itself all the patriotism which the country contains. The perpetuity of our institutions and the public welfare surely do not depend upon uncharging party ascendency, but upon a simple, business like administration of the affairs of government, and the appreciation by public officers that they are the people's servants, not their masters. [Applause.]

When Governor Cleveland had finished speaking, three more vociferous cheers were given, and then Governor Cleveland, Mayor Haynes, Governor Abbett and Alderman Smith proceeded to the main floor. Governor Cleveland took a position just behind the orchestra railing and held a levee, which lasted nearly two hours. The arrangements were carefully planned to avoid crowding and every body, old and young, rich and poor, had gratified their desire to shake the Governor by the hand. Many ladies presented the Governor with handsome bouquets and baskets of flowers and before the reception was concluded the table was heaped full. Fully five thousand people passed the Governor, and, while he must have been gratified at these innumerable evidences of regard, he no doubt felt the physical effects of the constant handshaking.

At the close of the reception Governor Cleveland was escorted to the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, where he reviewed a procession of fully twenty thousand men.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

THE FEELING AT THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 27.—The closing week of the campaign promises accumulated distress and disaster to the Republicans in this city and State. Indeed, Chairman Jones has practically given up New York because of lack of funds after the exhaustive Ohio campaign, and the professional heelers are now industriously circulating the free trade bugaboo in New Jersey and Connecticut, because it is cheaper than the New York style of electioneering. It is understood in high Democratic circles that the South with 153 votes, Indiana with fifteen, and New York with thirty-six, may be looked upon as settled for Cleveland, giving him three votes more than he has use for. But Chairman Barnum said to-day that the simple election of Cleveland was not all the Democratic party hope for in this campaign. They want such an overwhelming victory that the Republicans will pick up the "Rip Van Winkle" role, cast off by the Democrats, and go into permanent obscurity.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Between John Kelly and the disaffected Irish (and undeniably there are some), the Republican managers a few weeks since saw only plain sailing for Mr. Blaine in this city, but now all is changed. Never was the Republican organization here so completely disrupted. The better element have not only expressed their disgust in language not to be mistaken, but thousands of them refused to register and have now lost every opportunity for voting as the registration books closed Saturday night. Johnny O'Brien and his machine sought to carry out their part of the Kelly deal by nominating a dummy ticket to be knocked down, and the ticket rebelled. The 90,000 votes claimed by the straightout Republicans in this city a week ago have surely dwindled away one-third. This is one very prickly thorn. Another is the fact that Roscoe Conkling has been quietly but effectively organizing his Stalwart forces so as to be ready next week to pay off Conkling's living debt and the betrayal and insults heaped upon Judge Folger. The Republican managers understand precisely what Conkling is about, and yet they dare not make a public protest. Still another thorn, and the worst of all, is the persistent, belligerent work of the Independents led by Horace White, George Jones, Carl Schurz and George William Curtis. The political rogues of this city and State have never before had such a terrible enemy as the Independents. Regardless of the scorn and belittling heaped upon them by the Republican managers, the kickers flourish after the most approved Green Bay tree fashion, and have 87,000 Republicans pledged in this State not to vote for Blaine. None but those politically deaf, dumb and blind will refuse to credit the great strength and effectiveness of the Independent movement in New York. The majority of Cleveland in this State is placed at 65,000 as the very lowest figures, and Committeeman Smalley sticks for 90,000. Some enthusiasts say that the causes which put Cleveland in the Gubernatorial chair with nearly 200,000 majority are more aggravated now than then and they put the majority at the rather wild figure of 150,000.

THE BUTLER SIDE SHOW.

The most pronounced fizzle of the campaign has been the collapse of Butler's side show. At the outset Butler was freely credited with possessing sufficient strength to make himself a disturbing element at least, but no such opinions are held among Democratic managers to-day. The whole affair was a farce, and nobody knew it better than the workingmen whom Butler sought to deceive and cajole.

One of the surprises in this State will be the Prohibition vote next week. The Democrats, Independents and Republicans are receiving daily reports about the movement of the temperance extremists, and at this time their strength is conceded to be fully 48,000 in New York alone. It has reached a point where the cold water advocates have determined to stand up and be counted just for once, anyhow, with a view to possible recognition at the hands of either of the old parties in 1888. Mr. St. John said to THE POST representative just before leaving Brooklyn: "I am sure of 70,000 votes in this State. No, I will not deduct a solitary vote."

It daily becomes more evident that for the first time since the rebellion the business interests of the metropolis are not for the Republican party, and at least two-thirds of the business men of this city have declared for Cleveland. Two-thirds is clearly within the bounds of truth, as applied generally, but in many of the down-town exchanges the Cleveland following is fully three-quarters of the entire membership. Mr. Cleveland's managers say the vastly increased registration in this city means a great Democratic vote, because the County Democracy, Irving Hall and Tammany are alike interested in getting every Democratic voter to the polls, while the Republicans have no local incentive with which to stir up their forces. Republicans are becoming quiet and reserved in their claims, while the Democrats grow more confident daily. Senator Gorman said to-night: "Verily, we have the enemy on the run."

THE BATTLE IN OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATS UNITED AND IN LINE FOR THE STRUGGLE NEXT WEEK.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., October 27.—With only one week of the campaign of 1884 remaining, it is now settled that it will be fought out on the same line as the State canvass. The organizations of both sides are intact, and the shock and reaction of the State election have about run out. There are signs of activity on both sides. The Democrats are by no means discouraged, and are hopeful. The Republicans claim that Blaine is stronger than the State ticket in Ohio, but they do not feel safe, and are working to hold their own.

It is generally believed that the Scott law will be declared null and void this week, and that it will serve greatly to the advantage of the Democrats. There is considerable speculation as to what will be the political effect of doing away with the Scott law. It might cost the Democrats some votes in the rural districts in other years, but in a Presidential contest it is thought that the disadvantages will amount to nothing in those localities, while the advantages in other localities will be considerable. The abstract question, however, is not one of effect, but one as to the legality or illegality of a law which is claimed to be contrary to the Constitution of the State. The decision on this law may change the current of events in Ohio.

Meantime the Democrats are going ahead with encouragement from every quarter. Some time ago your correspondent undertook to give little extracts from letters received at the Democratic headquarters to show the spirit of the times. This correspondence has become so voluminous as to overtax any amount of industry. Over fifty letters per day keep pouring in, expressing hope, courage and bright prospects since the little skirmish of October 14. All say they are in line, that they will prevent a repetition of the tricks at the last election, that they are gaining, full of confidence and cheer, and will fight it out with every indication of making gains for Cleveland and Hendricks.

HENDRICKS IN HIS OWN STATE.

A GRAND WELCOME EXTENDED TO HIM AT NEW ALBANY YESTERDAY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 27.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Vice President, arrived at New Albany this afternoon from Evansville, accompanied by General Mahlon D Manson, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Judge Chamblit, of Illinois; Judge W. B. Hoake, General Alphus Baker, Col. Richard Jones, Col. S. B. Taney, and L. C. Woelfelk, of Kentucky. Governor Hendricks was met at Evansville by a committee who accompanied him to New Albany. He was given a grand reception by several thousand people who assembled at the depot, despite the rain. The city was gaily decorated and much enthusiasm prevailed. Governor Hendricks held a reception in the afternoon At night the surrounding counties and towns poured into the city and fully ten thousand people witnessed and took part in a grand torchlight procession, participated in by local and visiting Cleveland and Hendricks clubs. After the procession Governor Hendricks made a speech in the Opera House. In the speech he discussed the tariff, arguing that duties should be levied only for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government. He said Cleveland received support from the best elements of the Republican party, including ministers, scientists, college professors, students editors and laborers. He emphasized the fact that the Democrats look for strong support from the Independent Republicans. In closing, he eulogized the Democratic party, saying it espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the oppressed against the oppressors. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. Governor Hendricks was followed by General Manson and others, who delivered brief but ringing addresses.

Before Governor Hendricks' address, Major Kelso read an address signed by 100 Independent Republicans of New Albany, who have bolted the Republican ticket. The address sets forth the reasons for the bolt, saying that the time has arrived when honest men should be appointed to office, and taxation be reduced and the irregularities of the tariff be wisely corrected in a spirit of fairness to all classes. It speaks of the depressed condition of manufactories and blames the Republican party, and says the signers will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks, because they are the friends of American industry.

BUYING ELECTORS.

THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS' LAST AND ONNY HOPE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The Republican managers having given up the idea, if they even entertained it, of carrying the country for Blaine by honest methods, propose to carry Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and Louisiana by fraud and violence. New York is conceded to the Democrats, but the noise of the Blaine shouters is to be kept up to divert attention. The most notable circumstance of the day is the scheme to buy West Virginia. It has been definitely ascertained that Jeremie B. Chaffee, of the Republican National Executive Committee, who passed through Washington to-day, took his "boodle" to West Virginia instead of to North Carolina, as stated in the *Star*.

The North Carolina announcement is made simply to throw Democrats off their guard. West Virginia Democrats should look out for the "soap" distributors.

LOCATING FEDERAL BULLDOZERS

A gentleman who has been in thirty-three States of the Union during the campaign says the Democrats may expect to encounter trouble from United States Marshals in Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis and New Albany, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. The citizens of the latter place expect a bloody time on election day. The Republicans have been shipping arms into the State, and Kellogg and his "pals" are unusually active preparing a campaign of intimidation, but the Democrats say they will not be bulldozed.

Among the officeholders who are still in town the feeling of anxiety is intense, and a great deal of bitterness is manifested toward Democrats whenever the occasion offered. Nearly all of the Department clerks are going home to vote, and nearly 700 Democrats entitled to vote will be sent home by the Democratic committee. There is no betting here, although the Democrats are ready to back their convictions.

THE STALWART REVOLT.

A very prominent Republican official here who is in close communication with the President, expresses the opinion that the Gail Hamilton article which was recently published will rouse the Stalwarts to a revolt. "Don't you think," he says, "that it is likely to arouse the ire of Stalwarts? I fear it will. The smoking of Conkling out of the Senate, the manner of Folger's defeat, all is fresh in their minds, and the republishing of that editorial at this time is unfortunate, don't you think? I understand from the *Tribune's* staff that the reproduced Gail Hamilton MS. is genuine, but they claim that Blaine's indorsement of it is a forgery. If they can only prove that it will be all right, but the handwriting is certainly like Blaine's. It may be another Morey fraud, but one certainly can't tell that from Blaine's writing and signature. It is serious. It may bring Conkling out. It gives the friends of Folger an opportunity to knife Blaine and revenge themselves They need never be found out. It is serious. Don't you think so?"

HOW BLAINE VOTED.

The Democratic Congressional Committee on looking over the records, has found that James G. Blaine in the Fortieth Congress, advocated the admission of iron, lumber, copper, and everything used in the building of ships free of duty. He took a leading part in supporting a bill for this purpose, and when opposed by Allison said that England was getting rich off her commerce, while we were haggling over a little duty.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

GIVEN BY THE BLAINE MANAGERS TO AID BUTLER'S CANVASS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 28.—The amount thus far received at the headquarters of the People's party, in Union Square, from the Republican sources is over $100,000. There is no doubt now that the Butler campaign has been run entirely on the money supplied by the Republican committee. The latter has spent a large amount for this purpose, not only in this city and State, but in other States. The greater portion of the money has been placed in this city and Brooklyn in the hope of drawing away some of the workingmen from Cleveland. The money has been spent in the formation of clubs, expenses of speakers, meetings, etc., in printing and paying the usual crowd of strikers, who have been very noisy for Butler. The money was received from the Republicans in amounts of $2,000, $3,000 and $5,000 at a time, as fast as it was requested.

About a week ago the money ran short, and there was about $15,000 to be paid. This amount has since been liquidated by the Republican committee, and now there is another large sum necessary for the past week's expenses. Besides this large amount expended, upward of $100,000 will be required from now until election is over to do any good. The Republican committee claims to be short of funds, and whether it can raise this amount is doubtful. If they do not the Butler vote on election day will sink out of sight. The managers of the Butler campaign appear very much disappointed at the prospects, and now claim only one-half the votes they expected to get a month ago. It is more than likely that the collapse is a part of the trick to beat Cleveland. Having got a lot of the "People's party" thoroughly imbued with the idea that Cleveland must be beaten because he is the "foe of the workingmen," the plan now is to plump the vote for Blaine, instead of throwing it away on Butler. Whether the plan will work remains to be seen.

BEECHER TO JOY.

THE LATTER TOLD THAT HE LIES TO SHIELD BLAINE AND KNOWS IT.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Mr. Beecher has given the following to the press in answer to Mr. Joy's letter denying that he made certain statements in regard to Blaine, accredited to him by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, October 28.

Mr. Joy:

DEAR SIR—You said at your own table before me that Mr. Blaine offered to form a committee as you desired it, provided you would take certain bonds of him at par. You did lean back in your chair, put your thumbs into your vest shoulders, and add with contempt: "That's the man that Blaine is." I did not violate the laws of hospitality in using the incident. I never spoke of it publicly until your injudicious friend, Governor Alger, made a garbled statement which under your denial, made me a false witness. Then I was justified, in self-defense. A member of Plymouth church, who is ashamed of his own name, explains in close connection with your letter of this morning, that Mr. Beecher is known to be very forgetful. Yes, ten thousand things I forget and ten thousand things I remember. I do both thoroughly, and your statement was burned into my memory as with fire, and your falsehood will, I fear, be burned into your memory as with fire.

Such effrontery is marvelous even in this political campaign. Do you dare look ex-Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, in the face, who sat next me at your table, and deny that you made such statements? What will he think of you? Do you dare say that you never made like statements of Blaine's conduct in the transactions alluded to, to Mr. E. Smith, President of the Oregon Transcontinental Company? Mr. Chas. James and Mr. Kneeland, of the New York Elevated railroad, both say that Mr. Smith stated to them that Joy had made to him like statements. Will Mr. Smith publicly deny it? Will you deny it to Mr. John Harman, of Detroit, who was your attorney, and was conversant with the whole matter at the time of its happening, the correctness of the substance of my statement? Allow me to ask, by way of refreshing your memory, whether the amount which Blaine required was not nearer $40,000 than $26,000? Whether the intermediary between Blaine and yourself was not "Subsidy Pomeroy," and whether your proper and honest indignation on that occasion was not so extreme that you would have sworn outright had it not been luckily that you were a Church member? Mr. Joy, you have told this story too many times and to too many people to have made it prudent to deny it now.

The advantage which is expected from your denial can last now but a day or two, but the lie will endure forever. It will abide with you, follow you home, dwell in your memory, be present in your old age, stand by your coffin, and meet you in God's judgment day. May He who found a way to forgive Denying Peter, forgive you, and have mercy on your soul in that awful day.

(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

TO CAPTURE ST. JOHN'S VOTE.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS DEVICE OF THE BLAINE MANAGERS SHOWN UP.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 28.—That the Blaine managers are driven to desperate expedients was well illustrated through the exposure to-day of the latest scheme for the capture of the Prohibition vote. A leading member of the National Temperance Society called at Democratic Headquarters and informed Chairman Barnum that the Republican leaders had determined to make a final effort to gather in at least a part of the St. John forces on the eve of election. The scheme is to telegraph all over the country, too late for contradiction, a false statement that St. John has withdrawn from the contest and requested his friends to vote for Blaine. Chairman Barnum thanked his informant for his timely warning, and assured him that every effort would be made to save voters from being imposed upon by this unscrupulous device.

CLEVELAND A FRIEND OF LABOR

TROY, N. Y., October 28.—An address was to-day issued to the workingmen of the State of New York by Walter N. Thayer, President of the State Trades Assembly. In the address Mr. Thayer reviews the progress made by labor in legislative enactments during the past two years, and congratulates workingmen upon the gratifying result of their labors in this direction. He doubts if the twelve-hour conductor and drivers' bill could have stood the test of a judicial analysis. The benefits sought to be gained by the mechanics' lien law are, he thinks, practically attained by that making laboring men preferred creditors in assignments. "It is my sincere belief," he says, "that in Governor Cleveland labor has a true and tried friend. Our trade organizations represent all shades of politics; yet it is my firm conviction that the Democratic party has done more for us than the Republican party."

THE BLAINE CARAVAN.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 28.—The Blaine caravan arrived in this city to-night at 8 o'clock and went at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Blaine found Elkins, Hale and others waiting to consult with him. The trip to-day was from Elmira, a distance of 272 miles. Eighteen stops were made, and at each place Blaine spoke a few words. At the principal towns on the route, Oswego, Binghamton, Susquehanna, Port Jervis and Middleton, his speeches were quite lengthy, dealing wholly with the tariff and the "bloody shirt." To-morrow he dines with Field, Cornell and other millionaire monopolists. It is believed that the meeting will be very productive of "campaign soap," which is now needed more than ever.

AYER'S Pills are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stomach and digestive organs. They are a convenient remedy to have always on hand. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure.

SCOTT LAW VOID.

Declared Unconstitutional by the Ohio Supreme Court.

The Probable Effect of the Decision Upon the Coming Election.

Democrats Believe it Will Make Many Votes.

A Ringing Letter From Beecher to Joy—General Politics.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., October 28.—The Ohio Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision declaring the famous Scott law unconstitutional. This law, passed by the last General Assembly, imposed a tax of $200 per annum upon the sale of vinous and $100 on the sale of malt liquors. The long agitation for the repeal or modification of this law during the session of the present Assembly last winter will be well remembered. The result of that agitation was to leave the law precisely as it was originally passed, except the repeal of the local option clause and the alteration of the time of payment, so that the liquor tax could be paid semi-annually the same as other taxes.

The law came before the court on a petition in mandamus to compel the Treasurer of Miami county to receive the liquor assessment of George W. Conry, which he refused to do on the ground that the law was unconstitutional; also in several cases from Franklin, Cuyahoga and Hamilton counties, appeals from the District Court, which had decided the tax collectible. Judge O'Key announced the decision, Judges Owen and Follett concurring, Chief Justice Johnson and Judge McElvaine dissenting. The opinion is in brief:

SYLLABUS OF THE COURT'S OPINION.

First—The Scott law so far as it provides for a lien on real estate occupied by a tenant who is a dealer is in effect a license law within the inhibition of the 18th section of the schedule to Constitution, which provides that "no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State," and is therefore void.

Second—Inasmuch as it is plainly unreasonable and improbable that the General Assembly would have passed the Scott law with the provision giving a lien for the tax on premises occupied by tenants eliminated therefrom, the whole act, so far as it provides for an assessment or tax, is unconstitutional and void.

Great interest was felt in the decision by politicians, saloon-keepers and people generally, and the court room was well filled at an early hour in eager anticipation of the result. As soon as the opinion was rendered hundreds of telegrams were sent flying over the State, and the politicians set about a heated discussion of the effect it would have on the election next Tuesday. Leading Democrats were inclined to attribute the decision a weighty and favorable influence, and some few Republicans were found who were much discouraged at the outlook, As a rule, however, Republicans were not disheartened, calling attention with considerable warmth to the handsome majority given Judge Johnson at the late election in counties where the liquor interests preponderate. A staunch Prohibitionist is responsible for the statement that the decision will double the vote of his party.

The one unwelcome feature of the decision is that it takes out of the municipal treasuries the large sums now credited to the general funds. The inconvenience which will arise from this, however, is to be charged to the Legislature that enacted it, rather than to the court which declared the law unconstitutional.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL'S VIEWS.

The *Times*, to-night, says: "The law was to the unerring common sense of the multitude a license law which violated the constitution, and thus, by no trick of legal construction, nor by yielding to revenue inducement, could not be upheld. This was a legal matter, and while the procedure of the Legislature is a fit subject of political debate, a purely judicial decision should not be perverted by political prejudices. The Court that decided this matter was elected by the people, was not appointed to do a specific act by a Republican government. All barriers against the evils of the liquor traffic are not swept away by this decision. All those clauses in the Scott law which were incorporated from the old Democratic legislation stand intact. It is the tax feature alone that could not be reconciled with the organic law. The day is near when a justly graded license system will settle forever all agitation of the liquor question."

A prominent liquor dealer of Cincinnati, whose influence among the Germans is great, was interviewed by THE POST correspondent at the Neil House to-night. His interest in the decision brought him to the city to hear its delivery. He was evidently in great good humor, and freely expressed the opinion that the effect of the decision would be most favorable to the Democratic party. "The Germans," he said, "who went to the polls this month in solid phalanx and voted the Republican ticket did so because they were disgusted with the dilatory course of the Democratic legislators and judges. Their disgust amounted to actual indifference, if not a reckless invitation of adverse consequences. The Democratic Judges have at last had the courage of their convictions, and have done something for us. The result will be, in my opinion, a very radical change in the German vote and a Republican defeat in Hamilton county."

If this prediction is reliable as to Hamilton county, there is no reason why it should not be equally true as to Cuyahoga, Montgomery and Lucas. If those counties can be carried for Cleveland there would seem to be little doubt of the State casting its electoral vote for him.

AT HOPKINS' HOME.

His Friends and Neighbors do Him Princely Honor.

Hopkin's old home in the East End was ablaze Tuesday night, and the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting of the campaign was held there. The whole lower portion of the town was beautifully decorated with thousands of Japanese lanterns, flags and transparencies. Red fire, which was burned in profusion, kept the streets in a continual glow. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks. All turned in the direction of Frankstown avenue and Station street, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. Almost an hour before the meeting was called to order the vacant lot known as the Western Exchange property was literally jammed with anxious Democrats, who had assembled to hear Hon. James H. Hopkins and other speakers expatiate upon Democratic truths and principles. Before going to the place of meeting Mr. Hopkins was taken to Patterson's livery stable office, where he held an informal reception. Hundreds flocked around to shake hands with him. Those who could not gain access to the room where he was, gathered around the windows on the outside and peered anxiously through at the distinguished statesman. On the way to the stand he was cheered lustily. The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock. Following officers were elected:

Robert Patterson, Chairman.

Vice Presidents—Dr. J. Stevenson, Alfred Anshutz, Samuel Lusk, Edward McFadden, James Grant, Chas. Carroll, A. K. Henderson, Wm. Schoyer, H. J. Lance, John Grayson, G. T. Rafferty, L. S. M. Morris, Col. Richard, David Fleming, H. G. Imhoff, John D. Boyle, J. W. Tim, James Bryan, Thomas Brown, A. Schaup, Wm. M. Murray, Joshua Weaver, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Tomer, Sr., J. McF. Carpenter, Geo. Tomer, John Grant, Dr. A. J. Davis, J. W. Wallace, James M. Taylor, James Lappan, Christ Strahley, Joseph Ganster, Louis Fundis, B. F. Ferrie, Henry Meneld.

Mr. Hopkins was the first speaker. His time was limited, as he had an engagement to speak at Soho later in the evening. He said he did not wish to discuss any of the petty falsehoods that had been manufactured against him by Republicans, with the exception of one. This was the report that he was no longer a resident of this county. The speaker assured the audience that he is still a citizen of Pittsburgh, and that he has no desire to live elsewhere. His interests are in the midst of us, and any prosperity that may fall to the lot of Allegheny county citizens will always gladden his heart, and should adversity be their lot, it would cast a shadow over his household. The speaker laid particular stress upon the fact that he had always advocated the cause of the laborer, and that the Democratic platform was the one that would uphold the cause of the workingman. It favors protection of American labor and not protection to American capitalists. It declares for an adjustment of the tariff so that workmen may reap the benefit of it. Labor needs help. It is weak and helpless. It needs the powerful arm of our mighty Government to protect it. I say, my fellow-citizens, I am for the protection of labor, not only by means of tariff, but by legislation against pauper labor. Not only against pauper labor, but against all foreign labor itself. It is unfair and unjust to the people of our country to allow these aliens to come here and steal the very bread from our mouths, and crowd the honest Americans from our mines and mills and factories. I say all voluntary foreign labor is welcome. Those who come here with the intention of bearing the same burdens that we do, by paying taxes and submitting to the laws of our country are welcome and cordially invited. Mr. Hopkins also touched upon the corruption which pervades every department of the Government, also the granting of vast lands to corporations. While speaking on this subject the orator referred briefly to General Negley's record on public land grants.

Mr. Hopkins then bade the crowd adieu and was taken in charge by the Charles Deegan Glee Club, which conveyed him to Soho. H. T. Watson, candidate for Legislature from the Fourth Legislative district, was then presented. He spoke principally upon the necessity of a change of government, from the Presidential chair down to our city government.

SIRE OF A HEROIC SON.

The Father of the Dashing Custer at a Democratic Rally.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

When the great mass meeting was at its highest point of enthusiasm last night, Chairman Dickinson stepped forward and said: "I am informed that the band is about to play 'Yankee Doodle.' Before that is done I have a word to say. I am reminded of the presence here of a man who bears a name that is fresh and green in the memory of every man in Michigan and of a true knight, whose plume was his golden hair. It is told of a great boy General of Michigan that when he was to make a particularly desperate charge he threw away his hat and ordered the band to strike up 'Yankee Doodle.' [Cries of Custer! Custer! and cheering.] I present to you now some of the blood and spirit of General Custer—his father."

The venerable, white-haired man who stood by the side of Mr. Dickinson as he was introduced was received with the most tumultuous cheering of the evening. It was a very touching scene. After one hearty round of cheers had been rendered a man in the audience called: "Three cheers for Custer—he was my old commander," and these were given even more lustily. The aged father of the gallant Michigan General simply bowed modestly in return. When he had taken his seat Mr. Dickinson added: "I have only to say that every drop of blood that flows from that heart and every beat of that heart is for Grover Cleveland." [Cheers.]

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THREE REPUBLICAN OPINIONS.

Judge JAMES SMITH, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, is a Republican. A friend of his, Mr. PHILO PARSONS, of Detroit, recently wrote him asking him what manner of man Governor CLEVELAND is. Judge SMITH replies:

Governor Cleveland is an upright, honest man, of incorruptible integrity, of fair abilities, of untiring industry and great capacity for labor. He has administered the various offices he has held wisely and well, making fewer errors, perhaps, than a more brilliant man might have done. He is one of those men who are always adequate to the duties of the place they are called to fill. He has always been considered here a strong partisan, but I think he is capable of preferring the good of his country to that of his party, where they conflict, and the conflict is perceived by him. He is a plain man, without pretense or ostentation, modest in prosperity, not elated by success beyond reason, and with a good solid common sense that stands in good stead on all occasions. I am personally friendly to Governor Cleveland, but I shall vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. MATTHEW HALE, of Albany, is one of the best known Republicans of the Empire State, a man of honor and ability, formerly President of the State Bar Association, and always a staunch Republican. He writes of Governor CLEVELAND:

We in Albany know how faithfully and firmly Mr. Cleveland as Governor of this State has maintained the right side of this question. We who have witnessed his quiet and unostentatious life here, and his constant devotion to the duties of his office, know how vile are the slanders which the "baser sort" of his enemies are industriously sowing broadcast through the land. Though we who are Republicans regret that he is a Democrat, we rejoice to know that he is an honest and independent man. As such, we must prefer him to one who though gifted with money-taking arts is the representative to-day of all that is most corrupting and dangerous in our politics.

Mr. HALE will not vote for Mr. BLAINE. He has, he writes, read all Mr. BLAINE has said and written of late, and "all this reading and reflection have impressed upon me the conviction that this so-called 'Plumed Knight,' is a false knight—untruthful, deceitful and unsound, utterly and conspicuously unfit to hold the great office first filled by one 'who could not tell a lie,' and in more recent times by one whom the people respected as 'honest old ABE.'

Hon. HENRY L. LAMB, of New York, ex-Bank Superintendent, and, as he says, "a Republican from 1856 to 1884," in a letter to Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, adds his testimony in respect to the character of Governor CLEVELAND, concluding in a long and searching letter as follows:

For two years Governor Cleveland has lived in the public gaze. Whatever his previous obscurity, from the day he was nominated for Governor he became an object for public observation. It is singular, isn't it, that from September, 1882, to July, 1884, no breath of scandal touched the man, if present stories be true? I have lived in New York all the time, have read our papers, have met our politicians, have had acquaintance with newspaper correspondents, and never heard one word against Cleveland's morals or personal conduct since he became candidate for Governor until he became a candidate for President. * * * The simple truth is, that Cleveland has been ruled by a steadfast purpose to serve the people. He has shown rare industry in mastering the details of his duties and in the analysis of important public measures. He has pierced all crusts, has penetrated all false pretense and has had the courage to do what he found to be the right act and in the highest interests of the people of the State.

He has intelligence, he has industry, he has fidelity to the people, he has the rarest gift of all in executive station, the firmness to do the right act when he sees it. That sort of man is the one whom the people of this country most need to have for President, for their sake, not for his.

These Republican opinions deserve the consideration of hesitating Republican voters.

A NATION OF ASSASSINS!

We presume politics had just about as much to do with putting cross ties in front of a train on which General LOGAN was a passenger in Illinois, on Wednesday, as in the assault on Governor CLEVELAND in the streets of Albany. Such railroad obstructions, unfortunately, are not very rare, and are generally accepted by sensible people as the angry and dastardly act of some one with a grievance against the railroad company. There are plenty of angry men with such grievances.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, true to the nature of the beast, finds in the incident an incentive to as cowardly an infamy as the attempt to derail the train. That is, it virtually alleges the Democratic party is a party of assassination, and adopts such methods to make way with political opponents. The Democratic party does not breed GUITEAUS. They spring forth from the angry contentions of such Republican leaders as BLAINE and CONKLING over the spoils.

In this campaign Governor HENDRICKS has met with two or three railroad mishaps, in one of which the train was thrown from the track, over an embankment, and the Governor seriously injured. We do not remember that any Democratic journal sought to make political capital, as the *Gazette* does for JACK LOGAN, out of these accidents.

The Republicans are now carrying on a secret campaign of assassination against Governor CLEVELAND by circulating among clergymen and women the vilest pamphlets that were ever brought into political warfare. They boil over with filth and obscenity, and, under the Comstock law, could be excluded from the mails, and the authors and circulators punished. They are traced to the Republican National Committee, and are believed to have been advised by BLAINE. This warfare was originally started after consultation with the MULLIGAN hero, and just after he had made a grand strike for political capital and "the home," in narrating the mutilation of the Augusta tombstone, by some one who had an interest in fixing dates. And this warfare, prosecuted among clergymen and women, is just about as cowardly and treacherous as plotting assassination. One is of character and the other of life.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

In printing the letter of Governor CLEVELAND to MRS. BEECHER, read by her husband at the Brooklyn meeting, in THE POST special, the remarks of Mr. BEECHER were omitted. They are necessary to a proper understanding of the circumstances under which this touching private letter was written. Mr. BEECHER said:

The air is murkey with stories of Mr. Cleveland's private life. Lies so cruel, so base, so atrocious, have never before been set in motion. As the cockatrice's eggs brooded and hatched by rash and credulous clergymen, they couldn't go to Mr. Cleveland with honest inquiry, but opened their ears to the harlot and the drunkard. [sensation], and promulgated a slander to poison the faith of holy men and innocent women. Do timid ministers ever reflect that the guilt of the vice or the crime measures the guilt of him who charges it falsely? [Cheers.]

Mr. Beecher then paused, and stepping to the desk, read in trembling tones, thus: "My honored and beloved wife, quite unknown to me, made cuttings from newspapers, all of which were in respect to the life of Governor Cleveland in Albany. She sent them to him with a letter that will not be published, but which would be a gem in English literature if it were published. As quick as mail could return she received a letter from Governor Cleveland, which I have had between two and three weeks, and which he meant to be and marked private, but such a complexion has the canvass taken that I telegraphed him two nights ago to ask if I might use my discretion with regard to it. His reply was "Certainly; if it is your judgment."

With this introduction Mr. BEECHER read the letter printed in THE POST of yesterday, concluding his comments on it with this declaration:

If I refuse to expose to shame the swarm of liars that nestle in the mud or sling arrows at Mr. Cleveland from ambush, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget its cunning.

The country is fairly flooded with these infamous and obscene circulars assailing Governor CLEVELAND. They are mainly distributed among clergymen and women.

We annex a few points made by Mr. BEECHER in his speech, showing the old fire of the Plymouth orator. Said he:

I am opposing the Republican party because I do not care to carry the coffin to the grave. It is going headlong to destruction. I am pleading the country's cause to-night. I am indignant. We want an honest man for President. The taxation which the Republicans call protection to American labor has poured $400,000,000 of surplus into the reservoir at Washington, and from this great dam comes the money power that influences many votes. I have been credibly informed to-day that between one and two millions was used to help achieve the result in Ohio. This plague of bribery is worse than yellow fever. It is the very yellow fever of yellow fever. Now, I ask you, which man will be most likely to meet and defeat this cankerous tendency—Mr. Blaine or Mr. Cleveland? I say Mr. Cleveland. [Tremendous cheering.] Money is necessary in a campaign. But it is not necessary to use it to bribe the voters. What a salutary reformer Mr. Blaine would make! [Great applause.] If the sluices are to be opened, if jobbing is to be universal, then there could be no better selection than James G. Blaine. [Applause.] Oh! he is a great statesman! A veritable Gladstone! He advised Virginia to repudiate its bonds and every step in financiering which he took was laughed at all over the continent.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS VOTER.

Ex-Senator WADLEIGH, of New Hampshire, is one of the leading Republicans of that State, and for six years, from 1873 to 1879, served with distinction in the United States Senate. He was not of the BILL CHANDLER type, and the control of politics, skilfully and unscrupulously attained by the "political tramp," retired Mr. WADLEIGH from the Senate. At a great meeting held in Manchester, N. H., the other day, Mr. WADLEIGH gave his reasons for refusing to support Mr. BLAINE, in a careful and strong speech. At the outset he said:

The main reason why I cannot support Blaine is because he is not an honest man. His bad character does not rest on the Mulligan letters alone, though these should have prevented his being a candidate for any office. I knew very little about Mr. Blaine before I entered Congress. I felt toward him as those honest Republicans do who know just as little about him now as I did then. He had a charm like that of Aaron Burr, who exercised an irresistible attraction over all those who came in contact with him. But the glamour which blinded me soon melted away and I soon saw his faults. He is not a statesman of broad views, but he is called a "plumed knight," after Henry of Navarre, which he resembles only in having profited by changing his religion. His whole career is a mystery. Every one believes he has great wealth, but who can tell how great it is or whence it came? When he entered public life he was a poor man. He has lived vastly beyond his legitimate income and he had no legitimate business outside of politics. A glimpse of his business habits, as revealed in his letters, is suggestive of a page in the autobiography of an Italian charlatan.

Then it is a common remark by his apologists that BLAINE as President cannot "cast anchors to the windward" or use the office to plunder the people. Said Senator WADLEIGH on this proposition:

Do not belive it. Had General Grant been disposed to use his official power for his personal gain and refrained from selling Treasury gold when Jay Gould on Black Friday was engineering a panic on Wall street, Gould and he might have divided $50,000,000 of plunder. Why, if Mr. Blaine in the White House should inform Jay Jay Gould that his Secretary of State would write a threatening dispatch to the English Minister in three weeks, that information would be worth millions in the stock markets of the world. Who that has carefully watched Mr Blaine's career can doubt that he would use his official influence for personal gain? He has been doing it during his whole public life, and the Republican party is being dragged down to his level. If its demoralization progresses as rapidly in the four years to come as it has in the four months past, the good old party will have become like the Jewish rabble who gave their votes to Barabbas, the robber. Already has the nomination bore bitter and noxious fruit.

Senator WADLEIGH appeals to the conscience of his countrymen in these forcible words:

I ask the business men of this country if they expect that, when political life has been poisoned by dishonest doctrines, the virus will not contaminate all business and official circles. Will not your servants, your clerks, your cashiers, your brokers, apply to your business the same rule that Mr. Blaine applied to the business of the people, whose servant he was? Will not your city and town officers, your tax assessors, and Custom House officials, act on the same rule? And will not the rising tide of dishonesty sweep through the courts of justice and infect your juries, and, finally, your judges? Even now the chieftains of the Republican talk of successful bribery as though it were a virtue instead of crime. Political dishonesty is the most threatening peril to our institutions. Mr. Blaine is its representative. To defeat it will check it and show the ambitious young men who are being corrupted by his example that, after all, honesty is the best policy, and that cunning and unprincipled smartness cannot always be sure of success.

In every Northern State, we believe we may say without exception, once prominent and influential Republicans—not the jobbers in politics and legislation, but men of conceded purity of motive, ability and experience in public life, talk as Senator WADLEIGH does in repudiation of the tattooed candidate. No self-interest or disappointed ambition is back of this opposition, for the men who make it have never been traffickers in office. It is the protest of the best element of the Republican party against a grave national danger.

Another Republican element opposing BLAINE'S election, not so well know in public affairs, is also found in almost every community. It is reported to us from widely separated localities in this and other States. It represents the "silent vote" of Republicans of exceptional intelligence in their neighborhoods, who have conscientiously made a study of Blaineism, and determined to vote against him. They are found everywhere. There may be only two or three or half a dozen in the village or township, but are sure to be found in every community that keeps abreast of the times. In the aggregate this vote will be very large. It does not make much noise, but unless all signs fail their ballots will be a great power in deciding the result.

FOOD FOR STALWARTS.

Another batch of *fac simile* documents is printed in the New York papers, bearing on the merits of BLAINE, that will interest our friends, the Stalwarts, many of whom in New York and Pennsylvania, are on the war-path in a quiet way. It is shown by *fac similes* of the manuscript that a series of editorial articles against LOGAN, CONKLING, CAMERON and GRANT, which were published in the New York *Tribune* in May, 1880, just previous to the assembling of the National Republican Convention, were written by GAIL HAMILTON and forwarded for publication by Mr. BLAINE himself, with these instructions:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR REID—This is a timely appeal, and should be printed at once. J. G. B.

This peremptory letter is printed in *fac simile* showing the well known slap-and-dash hand writing of the MULLIGAN correspondent. The articles enclosed to the *Tribune* and printed by it in May, 1880, just prior to the Chicago Convention, are full of bitter references to CONKLING, GRANT, LOGAN and CAMERON. In one of them, called the "Real Issue," and approved by BLAINE in the order given above, occurs this passage, referring to the efforts of the Stalwarts to nominate GRANT in 1880:

In Illinois Logan, brave and beloved, shames his loyal fame to trample down the liberties which he once fought to secure. * * * Cameron, Conkling, and Logan have nothing to lose by the disruption of the Republican party. If Grant were to be elected they would hold the administration in their hand. If Blaine or Sherman be elected Blaine or Sherman will be President, and these men will have only their fair share of power and place, which stands to them for as great a defeat as would the incoming of a Democratic administration. * * * The distrust engendered by the doublings and turnings of Cameron has developed into disgust under the bludgeon of Logan. Logan's candid brutality has cleared the air. The unscrupulous fraud, the unparalleled violence, which have been employed to bring Grant in, have roused the people to a resolve that he shall stay out.

In close proximity to this occurs the following, with its elegant allusions to the LOGAN party in Illinois, and to Senator HOAR and other Massachusetts Republicans:

The political burglars of Illinois, who stick at nothing, and the political hermaphrodites of Massachusetts who stick to nothing, will make desperate lunges and feeble lurches at Grant, but the honest and tranquil manhood of this country defies the first and despises the second. Republicans hate the methods and the purposes of the Democratic party, but they never hate them so intensely as when they see them introduced into the Republican party. If they must have the cheating and bulldozing of Democracy they will have it pure and simple, in the form and guise of Democracy, not skulking under the banners of Republicanism and guarding itself behind the shields of the Stalwarts.

Another article is more abusive of GRANT, stabbing him with a woman's darning needle, as determined—to override the popular will, to trample down all the barriers of constitutional government, and to wrench a battered candidacy from the hands of an angry and hostile majority.

It is idle to attempt to relieve General Grant from the responsibility of the outrage. He was on the spot. He was in Chicago. He was in attendance at headquarters. He is no idiot. One word from him would have stopped the pillage, and he did not speak that word. A great political crime was committed by his own friends before his eyes and he was silent.

These articles are not of much interest to Democrats, but Stalwart Republicans will probably enjoy them, and find in their treachery ample justification for a little judicious "knifing" of BLAINE at the ballot box, as the Plumed Knight secretly "knifed" the Stalwart leaders in 1880, screening himself behind GAIL HAMILTON'S petticoats. The inspiration of the venom of the *Tribune* is tracked home to BLAINE. It is no wonder the Stalwarts of Central New York are organizing, and propose to make their power felt.

THE ROAD TO DESPOTISM.

Mr. GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, a prominent and influential citizen of Newton, Massachusetts, and a lifelong Republican, who has returned to his home from a tour through the West, has the following to say of the election in Cincinnati, of which he was an eye-witness:

The open buying of votes by the Republicans was witnessed on all sides, and was carried on without concealment. About five thousand United States Marshals were appointed by the Republicans ostensibly for the purpose of preventing frauds, but in reality in order that the utmost license might be given to Republican knavery. Many of these Marshals were negroes from Kentucky, who were rigidly instructed to snap up any Kentucky Democrats whom they might find looking for repeaters, and this they did without any other cause for such high-handed outrages. The only requisite for the appointment of these Marshals seemed to be that they should be Republicans.

Mr. ELDRIDGE further says:

Although I have always been a Republican, the scenes I witnessed in Cincinnati have filled me with disgust for the party which will countenance such outrageous procedure, and I shall not only most certainly vote for Mr. Cleveland this time, but shall never vote the Republican ticket again.

The scenes that were enacted by the advice, and with the countenance of the desperate BLAINE managers at the election in Cincinnati last week, should make every honest Republican who witnessed them leave his party in disgust, as they have compelled Mr. ELDRIDGE to do. Such practices unrebuked are the downward steps of the Republic to despotism.

MR. HOPKINS' CANVASS

Congressman HOPKINS is speaking every night and sometimes at two or three meetings. He is making an effective canvass because he has the record to do it on, and in this respect it differs from that of his opponent, General NEGLEY, who is running on hand-shaking, smooth talk and an ugly record as a land grabber, and the convenient instrument of corporations. The workingmen of the district, and especially the organized labor is for HOPKINS with greater unanimity than ever before. It is admitted he has done better work for the labor cause in Congress than any of his predecessors from this district, and as a matter of fact has succeeded in doing more than General BUTLER ever did in Congress. There is scarcely a doubt the next House will be Democratic. We can lose half our present majority, elected on the tidal wave of 1882, and still have thirty to forty majority. Republican manufacturers and business men, who have large interests in revenue legislation, appreciate this fact and also the importance of re-electing Mr. HOPKINS. He can render better service to the district, twenty times over, than NEGLEY. With Republican business men supporting him, the Labor party almost a unit in his behalf and the solid force of a united Democracy, there is little doubt Mr. HOPKINS will be continued in Congress.

"EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE."

Mr. BLAINE left Chicago at an early hour Sunday morning for New York, after devoting Saturday to Milwaukee and Chicago, where he talked sweet to the Germans and smiled on the Irish. We suppose his circus was railroading through Ohio and New York on Sunday at the rate of thirty miles an hour to fill his New York dates. This personal canvass of BLAINE recalls what he said of HORATIO SEYMOUR'S speaking tour in 1868, reported as follows in the New York *Tribune*. Said BLAINE:

What an extraordinary spectacle is presented at this moment before the American people when the candidate of the Democratic party, in wild despair at the result of the State elections, is traveling through the country on express trains at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with disheveled hair and wild companions engaged in the hopeless task of reviving the impaired constitution of the Democratic party. And no sooner had he started on the most extraordinary journey than you found Democratic papers in tones of impudent defiance daring the Republicans to send General Grant on a wild mission of the same character. No, thank you, gentlemen, one Presidential candidate making a fool of himself at the rate of thirty miles an hour is quite enough, and General Grant, in the garb of a plain citizen, quietly awaits the verdict of the nation in his modest home at Galena.

It will be remembered that Mr. SEYMOUR'S trip was comparatively brief, while that of Mr. BLAINE'S has been protracted, and will be continued until election day. At Kenosha, Wis., on Saturday, his train was surrounded by boys distributing leaflets containing the above speech, with a portrait of the poor knight, headed an "Extraordinary Spectacle."

In October, 1868, when HORATIO SEYMOUR, inspired by a patriotic desire to revive the then desperate fortunes of the Democratic party, "stumped" the Central States, Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE made a famous speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, reported by the New York *Tribune* of that date, as follows:

If we needed any excuse for an additional word on our side, it may be found and furnished in the extraordinary spectacle presented at this moment before the American people, when the candidate of the Democratic party, in wild despair at the result of the State elections, is traveling through the country on express trains, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with disheveled hair and wild companions, engaged in the hopeless task of reviving the impaired constitution of the Democratic party. And no sooner had he started on this most extraordinary journey than you found Democratic papers, in tones of most impudent defiance, daring the Republicans to send General Grant on a wild mission of the same character. No, thank you, gentlemen; one Presidential candidate making a fool of himself at the rate of thirty miles an hour is quite enough; and General Grant, in the garb of a plain citizen, quietly awaits the verdict of the nation in his modest home at Galena.

What the Democratic candidate did in 1868 is exactly what BLAINE is doing at the present time, and, if his words were true then, he is making a fool of himself now at the rate of thirty miles an hour, while Governor CLEVELAND is attending to his business at the State Capitol and quietly awaiting the verdict of the nation.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

The West Virginia election and the necessity of singing low on protection to the free trade Republicans of the West, induced Mr. BLAINE to unfurl the bloody shirt in Indiana and Illinois. This suggests the "deadly parallel column test," as the New York *Post* calls it:

IN JULY.	IN OCTOBER.
From Blaine's Letter of Acceptance.	*From Blaine's Terre Haute Speech.*
"The elements which separated them (the North and South) are fast disappearing. *Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln.* * * If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last."	"The struggle of the Republican is for the amelioration, improvement and progress of the South as well as of the North, but they are confronted everywhere and resisted everywhere by a determined and hitherto triumphant Southern Democracy. Citizens fully comprehend what it means to trust the national credit, the national finances, the national pensioning, the protective system and the great interests, which are in the control of the national Government to the *Old South, with its bitterness, its unreconciled temper, its narrowness of vision, its hostility to all Northern interests, its constant longing to revive an impossible past, its absolute incapacity to measure the sweeping magnitude of our great future.*" [Great cheering.]

Now if West Virginia hadn't rejected ELKINS' greenbacks and repeaters BLAINE would have sung the same song in October he did in June.

POLLUTING THE MAILS.

It is charged by leading New York journals that Mr. FRANK JONES' Republican committee is responsible for the distribution through the mails to clergymen and women of the scandalous slanders against Governor CLEVELAND'S private character. The *Herald* asserts it is a well ascertained fact, and makes this statement:

One of the most disreputable instances in point was the sending, in sealed and stamped envelopes postmarked New York, to all the ladies who attended Mrs. Carey's dinner to Cleveland during his recent visit to Buffalo, of a printed pamphlet containing charges of immoral practices phrased in the most shocking terms. This same pamphlet can be obtained on proper credentials from any prominent Republican worker. The terms of the pamphlet are such as to render its sender, if his identity could be ascertained, amenable to the United States laws against the mailing of obscene literature. In a tour through the country the *Herald* correspondent has seen printed documents hardly paralleled for obscenity in Anthony Comstock's collection, and easily to be obtained from official Republican sources. The rural districts of the States named are flooded with them by the many thousands.

The cost of these publications is manifestly too great to be assumed by any private individual; that the motive is political is, of course, obvious.

We have no concern about the effect of these vile slanders against Governor CLEVELAND. The American people are not to be deluded by vulgar and obscene anonymous publications. They are the last desperate resort of men on the verge of defeat. But there is a question as to Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE'S responsibility for these publications. The *Herald* alleges he is "an accomplice in starting and circulating forged and foetid slanders against the private life of his competitor," and makes out a strong case. Beside the evidence of BLAINE'S complicity, through the agency of one of his hirelings on the Boston *Journal*, in setting afloat the BALL infamy, there is proof under the signature of his own secretary. One of the foulest lies of the kind was invented by a Dr. WARREN, of Buffalo, who has since publicly retracted it with abject contrition. This lie was first suggested by WARREN directly to Mr. BLAINE. And what was Mr. BALINE'S treatment of WARREN'S nasty letter? Did he treat it with the contempt it merited? Did he treat it with the temper and manners of a gentleman? No; this is what he did with it:

AUGUSTA, ME., July 21, 1884.

Dr. Samuel H. Warren, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I am directed by Mr. Blaine to thank you for your kind note of June 30, which he has read with interest, and referred confidentially to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee. Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. SHERMAN, Private Secretary.

That is to say, Mr. BLAINE "confidentially" put WARREN'S lie into circulation. He sent it "confidentially" to the very agency that in these closing days of the campaign is detected and exposed as one fountain head of the vile, anonymous, filthy, lying "campaign documents."

In contrast with this letter read the annexed from an official holding the same intimate relation to Governor CLEVELAND that SHERMAN did to Mr. BLAINE. A person of the WARREN variety wrote to Governor CLEVELAND a suggestion of what he believed could be proved touching a prurient scandal in Mr. BLAINE'S private history, which had already been forced on the Governor's attention. And what was Governor CLEVELAND'S treatment of the letter? Did he "thank" the man for his "kind note?" Did he assure him that he had "read it with interest?" Did he "refer it confidentially" to the Democratic National Committee? Did he treat it with the temper and manners of a gentleman? Let this reply tell the story:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 12, 1884.

DEAR SIR—In his absence from Albany, it is due that I should say, in answer to your letter, that Governor Cleveland has most earnestly and persistently protested against the publication of the matter to which you refer. In respect to any proposition of the sort that has come to his knowledge, he has insisted that he and his supporters might better be defeated than succeed by attacking the private life of the opposing candidate. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary.

Compare these two letters, and we have the difference between BLAINE and CLEVELAND.

As to FRANK JONES' committee, which is superintending the circulation of the lying and obscene pamphlet—well, we suppose nothing better could be expected of it. In charity we judge Mr. JONES is merely a financial figure-head for the operations of BLAINE, ELKINS, CLAYTON and their associates.

BLAINE'S "PUBLIC SERVICE."

Blaine's "public service," his organs say, is what entitles him to confidence and support. He "is familiar with public business," they declare; and "will bring to the Presidency a trained capacity for such business." Let us see about this. "Blaine's public service" consists of his career in the House, the Senate and the cabinet. As to what he did in the House let Congressman WILLARD, of Vermont, testify—a Republican Congressman, bear in mind:

Blaine has served more than twelve years in Congress, and has during that time identified himself with no measure looking toward a purer administration. He was Speaker six years, and wielded a power over legislation greater by far than the President. Yet his supporters cannot point to an act performed by him that fearlessly struck at any political iniquity. His committees were never made by an enemy of corruption. The millions stolen by the ring of the District of Columbia were taken while he was Speaker, while he appointed the Committee on the District, while he was a resident of the District, and a friend of Jay Cooke, Babcock, Shepherd and the rest of that unreformed crowd. * * * No Congressman asking for a land grant, a subsidy, an appropropriation of any kind, ever found the Ex-Speaker in his way.

In the Senate BLAINE'S career was brief but not brilliant. He distinguished himself there chiefly as the attorney for corporations, and for his ingenuity in aiding the Pacific railroads to fight off the Government claim for interest. This also rests on Republican testimony, that of Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont.

In the cabinet his public service was on a somewhat larger scale, but it was no more creditable. In defiance of international law as well as decency he interfered in the war between Chili and Peru, assuming practical dictatorship over the latter and trying to help the former in the interests of a guano claimant. His other service was abasement of himself and the country before Great Britain in the matter of the "suspects."

As Congressman and Speaker he was the tool of speculators and a prostitutor of his office for private ends. As a Senator he was the attorney of the monopolists. As a cabinet officer he bullied nations he believed to be weak and truckled to those he believed to be strong.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL had a great reception at Utica, New York, on Tuesday last, and his speech, as reported in the *Observer*, is the best he has made in the canvass. The *Observer* says of the meeting and the speech:

The reception to Samuel J. Randall in Utica leaves no doubt as to the character and depth of the regard in which he is held in Central New York. His speech was a masterly exposition of Democratic doctrine. It was the thoughtful, comprehensive effort of a philosophic and patriotic statesman, rather than the glittering effusion of a hired campaign speaker. Those who listened to him must have brought to mind the contrast between himself and Blaine. Both have been loaded with national honors, but of Randall alone can it be said that his duty to the public has been faithfully performed; that his character—though subjected to the fierce light of twenty consecutive years of Congressional service, and of five in the Speakership—remains unimpeached and spotless. The Republican press may endeavor to pick flaws in his defense of the Democratic party, but the most reckless newspaper of them all has not a syllable to utter against his integrity. Had Blaine guarded his honor as carefully as Randall, how much greater would be the strength of the Plumed Knight before the people to-day.

IN 1882 BLAINE struck down the late Secretary FOLGER by a sneaking and traitorous letter urging his defeat. Characteristically, he lied to FOLGER when driven to beg his support. In 1880 BLAINE secretly supplied the *Tribune* with editorials written under his direction maligning and destroying the most honored leaders in the Stalwart ranks. Now the *Tribune* graciously "presumes" that "the friends of ex-Senator CONKLING, under the administration of BLAINE, will stand as well as the friends of any other prominent man do, *provided they are Republicans.*" BLAINE stabbed the Stalwarts in the back in 1880. He undermined and betrayed CONKLING in 1881. He assassinated FOLGER in 1882.

A PROMINENT Republican of this city says there has been a call for men to go to Indiana from here. The case must be getting desperate.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption**, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup**, the alleviation of **Whooping Cough**, and the cure of **Colds and Influenza**, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF *SOLID PROOF OF THIS.*

IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

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3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

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RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE. Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
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Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

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DON'T you want a $30 38 Shot Repeating Rifle for $15, a $30 Breech Loading Shot Gun for $16, a $12 Concert Organette for $7, Gold $25 watch for $15, a $20 Silver Watch for $8? You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods. One lady secured a Gold Watch free, in a single afternoon. A gentleman got a Silver watch for fifteen minutes work a boy 11 years old secured a watch in one day. Over hundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a **Magic Lantern** you can start a business that will pay you from $10 to $30 every night. Send at once for our illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Ball Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Scout and Astronomical Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Type Writers, Organs and Accordeons, Violins, etc. It may start you on the road to wealth. | WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.
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20 GOLD WATCHES FREE!

We offer the above number of **Gold Watches and $200 in Cash** to the first 220 persons answering the following Bible question correctly: **Where in the Bible does it say "Harness the Horses."** Mention Book, Chapter and Verse. The persons sending in the first twenty answers will receive **one Gold Watch each.** The persons sending in the next 200 correct answers will receive **One Dollar each.** Every person who sends correct answer will get a handsome present. If you are not the first you may be second, third or tenth, or even the twentieth, so you have a good chance to win a beautiful Gold Watch. Who would not try for so desirable a present. Each person who answers the question must send **50 Cents for one year's** subscription to **THE POULTRY KEEPER** with their answer. This is a beautiful journal of 16 pages. The regular price is 50 cents per year, so you pay nothing extra for competing for a watch or cash.

Don't wait. Send your answer at once. Send money by Registered letter, P.O. Order or Postal Note. Postage stamps taken. Sample copy Five cents. Address

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SAW MILLS, ENGINES, THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS,
(For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.
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COUGH
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GRANT is to receive $50,000 for his war articles in the *Century*.

THE Republican organ of this city asserts there is no flaw in the moral or political character of Mr. BLAINE. Indeed?

THE city election in Baltimore on Wednesday showed a Democratic majority of 9,597, being a gain of 6,000 for the Democracy over the vote of last year.

THE dreadful shot gun has been replaced by the death dealing rifle in the South, according to the *Gazette*. Let the bloody shirt wave until the campaign closes.

A GENTLEMAN from Utica, New York, yesterday informed us that in that city thirty-four Republican members of the bar have declared for CLEVELAND. But this is only one sign of many we get from New York.

THE *Gazette* prints an interview with Mr. DON CAMERON, in which he says, speaking of Presidental results, he "is very hopeful of Pennsylvania." Doctor CAMERON seems to think if mother and child are gone, he can save the old man.

NEGROES in North Carolina are engaged in the unhealthy occupation of disturbing Democratic meetings. Is this part of Mr. BLAINE'S renewed bloody shirt crusade? He might find a Southern riot a great aid to his oratory.

THE Queen's speech Thursday, on the opening of Parliament, was more meaningless than usual. It merely says on the paramount question, "a bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will be at once introduced," and invokes God's blessing.

THE outrage mill is being oiled up at Washington, and "reliable correspondents" are coming in with their budgets. Murder is in the air. It is a pity that ELIZA PINKSTON is dead, Governor MOSES in the workhouse, others in the penitentiary, and some in tophet.

THE *Gazette* says the FISHER letters are the most serious charges against Mr. BLAINE, but they should not be accepted as facts without serious investigation. Why don't the *Gazette* print them, and let its readers have a chance to seriously investigate them?

A CENSUS of Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1883, returned the male population over 21, at 66,298. The election on the 14th, showed 73,000 votes cast. Seven thousand is the estimated number of illegal votes polled under the protection of the bull-dog revolvers of the Deputy Marshals.

THE Democrats of Ohio are full of pluck and determination, and are convinced they will win in the final grand charge on November 4. They will guard against the wholesale repeating practiced in October, and are determined to submit to no further nonesense of Deputy Marshals.

BUTLER is losing his grip everywhere, and in New York especially his organizations are disbanding. Then the old General has already lost his temper, and swears terribly over the exposure of his alliance with BLAINE. What could be expected of a man who sold out STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the disunionists?

THE daylight demonstration of the business men of New York on Saturday was unparalleled in this or any other campaign. Twenty thousand voters in line for CLEVELAND, not a politician among them, and one-third of the number heretofore Republicans. No wonder the Blaineites are conceding New York.

THE candidacy of Mr. WEIHE, for State Senator from the Forty-fifth district on the Labor ticket, is distasteful to the *Gazette*, which politely requests him to get down and out. Mr. WEIHE made an excellent Representative and would make a useful Senator, the trouble with him is, that he will not vote for CAMERON for U. S. Senator.

IN a procession in New York the other day a transparency put it in this form: "Which? A public office is a public trust—GROVER CLEVELAND. An anchor to the windward—JAMES G. BLAINE." In no campaign for many years have the characters of the two leading candidates been so truly pictured as those of CLEVELAND and BLAINE are by these excerpts from their own letters.

THE present indications in New York are that the Presidential ticket will not be involved to any serious extent in local politics. The bad nominations made by the machine Republicans, it is claimed, will lose BLAINE 5,000 to 10,000 votes of disgusted Republicans who refused to register. The total registration of the city completed on Saturday, shows a total of 240,951 against 217,023 in 1880.

HENRY C. FRENCH, a prominent business man and BLAINE Republican of Buffalo, was asked by another BLAINE Republican whether he had ever seen Governor CLEVELAND intoxicated. "No, I never have seen anything of the kind," said Mr. FRENCH, "but I have seen you in that condition frequently. I am a Republican, but I am disgusted with this sort of work, and if it is kept up I shall certainly vote for Mr. CLEVELAND."

THE Republicans in the Clearfield district have nominated General JOHN PATTON for Congress. There are two Democratic candidates, Gov. CURTIN and Mr. HALL, of Elk county. Although CURTIN had 5,000 majority two years ago, the chances favor PATTON'S election unless some compromise is reached. This should be attempted and accomplished. The vote may determine the organization of the next House.

WE are advised by BLAINE organs that the Supreme Court is in danger if CLEVELAND is elected, as four Judges will be placed on the retired list. Who will be likely to fill their places if BLAINE is elected, as JAY GOULD had one place mortgaged under GARFIELD, he will have four of his cronies placed on the bench if BLAINE should succeed, which ought to alarm the country. That is the reason GOULD subscribed $100,000 to Ohio, and another $100,000 for the November election. The great corporations must be made secure for the future.

CONTROLLER HIRST, of Philadelphia, responds to the charge of forgery, in affidavits printed in the Philadelphia papers, which seem conclusive there was no criminal intent, and that the charge was a bit of persecution, largely instigated by Democratic enemies of HIRST. The amount involved in the notes was but $275, and Mr. HIRST signed JAMES B. PATTISON'S name to the renewals, and Mr. PATTISON states was fully authorized to do so by their business and personal relations and understandings.

THE Wheeling *Register* publishes the official returns from all counties in West Virginia. The Democratic majority over the fusion of Republicans and Greenbackers is 5,441. This is a handsome Democratic gain. In 1880 the Democratic majority was 2,069. In 1882 it was 3,221. The West Virginia Democrats and Independents are entitled to all the more credit because STEVE ELKINS spent more than $200,000 in his attempt to buy the vote of the State. He said before election that the result was "merely a question of finance." He has seen his mistake.

THOSE who bet on the head of the ticket in Ohio may be interested in the official figures on Secretary of State, compared with the vote for the same office in 1880:

Robinson, R.	391599	Townsend, R.	362921
Newman, D.	389275	Lang, D.	343016
Morris, P.	9857	Doan, P.	2815
Herold, G.	8580	Lloyd, G.	6786
Total vote	785311	Total vote	714538
Rep. plurality	11324	Rep. plurality	19065

The Republican minority on the total vote is 2,113. For Supreme Judge the plurality this year is 13,954 against 23,047 in 1880, and for Member of Board of Public Works 17,083 against 24,052 in 1880.

THE Rev. H. H. Barbour, pastor of the North Baptist church, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Boggs, of the Episcopal church, and other clergymen of Newark, were indignant yesterday over the receipt through the mails of circular letters containing slanders about Governor Cleveland. Rev. Mr. Barbour said; "The letter I got was postmarked Philadelphia. The first thing that struck me was that those who sent the circulars could be prosecuted for sending improper literature through the mails. The statements made in the circulars show upon their face that they are untrue."—*N. Y. Herald of Wednesday.*

Several specimens of these vile publications have been sent to THE POST from clergymen who received them through the mail. One reverend gentleman accompanies the circular with the statement he intended to vote for ST. JOHN but would now vote for CLEVELAND.

THE *Telegraph* of Thursday prints a list of Mr. BLAINE'S purchases of coal lands in Allegheny county, the aggregate reaching $178,787. This represents what he saved over and above his living expenses in his "twenty years in Congress" on $5,000 salary. A thrifty man is JAMES G. In his authorized campaign life, it is stated Mr. BLAINE'S income is largely derived from these lands. This to explain his curiously acquired wealth. THE POST has hitherto shown that BLAINE does not get income from his coal lands sufficient to pay taxes and interest on $9,000 purchase money yet due. His investment represents an annual tax on his other resources of about $1,500 a year. The lobbyists, corporations and subsidyists could easily tell when, where and how BLAINE raised the $173,000 purchase money.

THE official returns of the recent election in Ohio disclose some interesting facts. They show that the Republicans gained in the disreputable precincts of the large cities and lost heavily in all of the farming districts. The eleven counties constituting the Western Reserve—a section peopled by the most intelligent men in Ohio, famous for its conscientious devotion to anti-slavery and Republican principles—make this showing:

	Dem.	Rep.	Maj.
1880	40,092	68,932	27,840
1884	49,739	68,605	18,867

The total vote cast in 1880 was 109,924 and in 1884 118,344. This was GARFIELD'S old district. And GARFIELD'S friend, BLAINE, with all of his personal effort, comes out of it with the Republican majority reduced 9,000, while the total vote is increased 9,000!

ALL DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS APPOINTED to serve at the polls on Tuesday, 14th inst., are hereby instructed to make immediate return to my office of the complete outfit provided them, including commissions, badges and arms. This is absolutely necessary to enable me to make up my accounts, required before application for funds can be made.

LOT WRIGHT,
United States Marshal.

The "arms" were a pair of brass knuckles and a brace of British bulldog revolvers. Two-thirds of these Deputy United States Marshals were notorious toughs, thieves and scoundrels, and many were negroes imported from Kentucky to vote often and to bulldoze and intimidate quiet citizens going to the polls. In one ward in Cincinnati 118 negroes had the "commission, badges and arms" provided by the Marshal who was doing BLAINE'S work, under the direction of DUDLEY, POWELL CLAYTON and JOHNNIE DAVENPORT. The net results were a fraudulent Republican majority and twenty-one persons killed and wounded.

THE result of the election in Cincinnati shows that there were polled in that city at the State election 7,000 more votes than there were persons of voting age in the city. It is a fact that the Republican gains by which the Democratic majorities of two years ago were annihilated were in Cincinnati and the large cities where it is usual to look for and expect frauds of the grossest kinds, while in the Western Reserve and some other rural districts in which the purity of the ballot-box is rigidly maintained the Republican vote fell off and the Democratic correspondingly increased. The Democrats of Ohio are no wise discouraged and are as eager for the November fray as that of October. The Republican papers are expressing alarm lest an honest vote Tuesday week gives the State to CLEVELAND. DUDLEY carries his Deputy Marshals and pension clerks to Indiana, so there will be a free election in Ohio.

THE BLAINE managers are in a position where even a doubtful result in Colorado and Nevada carries increased anguish to their minds. New York being hopelessly lost, they are now concentrating their attention on Indiana and New Jersey, with an anchor to the windward. The Democratic managers in New York, express perfect confidence in New Jersey, and Governor ABBETT says it is as sure as Kentucky. Concerning Connecticut, the National Committee is also very confident. In that State the Independents say they have on their books the names of more than enough Republicans to knock Mr. BLAINE'S chances higher than a kite. The Prohibition movement there is also going to make itself felt. As to Indiana Governor HENDRICKS telegraphed privately to Boston on Friday, that the State was sure for the Democracy, and no one need have any uneasiness about it.

"I RESIGNED my place in the service of the United States," says J. J. BARKER, "for the simple reason that I declined to be accessory to the systematic frauds that are being perpetrated through the First Comptroller's office of the Treasury Department. I challenge the production of the records in the First Comptroller's office to dispute a single statement contained herein." The statements show that the office has been systematically robbed for years, and that the robbers have been protected by high officials in their robberies. One of the specifications made by Mr. BARKER is as follows:

As an example, I cite the case of William A. Stone, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and I say that his charges in his account for 1883 were manifestly illegal, and I assert that I myself called the attention of the First Comptroller to the matter, and that in the presence of witnesses he said that the claim was illegal and should not be allowed. I say that the First Comptroller sent for R. M. Reynolds, the First Auditor, in whose office the account had been audited, and that the First Comptroller severely censured the action of the Auditor's office, and again asserted that the bill and all of its character would be disallowed in the Comptroller's office.

I assert that notwithstanding this promise that this bill of William A. Stone was allowed.

Mr. STONE is making speeches for BLAINE. The present conditions suit him to a nicety. He is opposed to the loud call for a "change," and pronounces it arrant nonsense. Naturally.

A Pen Picture of Blaine.

In his speech at the great Democratic demonstration in Buffalo, some days ago, the Hon. William Dorsheimer contributed one of the best pen portraits of James G Blaine that has thus far been exhibited in the campaign. "Why," said Mr. Dorsheimer, "the peculiar characteristic of his public service showed itself at the very beginning. I was on my way to Boston a week ago yesterday, and I bought a campaign life of James G Blaine on the car. And almost on the first page I saw a thing which brought to my mind a striking contrast which I will undertake to present to you. Now there are two New England candidates for the Presidency. One is James G. Blaine and the other is Ben Butler [laughter]. Now Ben Butler does not present himself at present in a very dignified attitude to the American people, and yet, notwithstanding that circumstance, we will, because we can well afford to do so, we will remember the service which he did render the country at an important period in its history. You will remember that in the spring of 1861 the way to the Capital was closed. It was closed by insurrectionists in the city of Baltimore, and you will remember how bold Ben Butler took command of some regiments, marched them round to an obelisk, opened the way to Washington by a sort of forced march into Baltimore, and so opened the way from the North to the Capital and made it secure, made it perfectly safe; and just as soon as it was made perfectly safe, as safe as the road from Buffalo to Albany, why, then James G. Blaine made his first trip to Washington. [Laughter.] Now, what did he go there for? What did this young gentleman, then in the flush of his youth and of that chivalric enthusiasm which I suppose gained for him the soubriquet of "the Plumed Knight," [laughter] what did he go for? Did he go to lend his services as his rival candidate of New England had done to his country? Did he go to assist in fighting its battles, or did he even go to give it good advice? Oh, no; what then did he go for? Why he went with a contract. [Laughter.] James G. Blaine, as soon as the road was perfectly safe, made his way to Washington as the agent of Sharpe's Rifle Company to effect a contract and to put money in his own pocket. Why, what would we think of Washington if immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill he had gone to Boston to get a contract? [Laughter.] To me this little circumstance threw a flood of light upon all the inner character of this citizen. He has been from the beginning of his career a getter of money. Now I will not stand here before a commercial community and undertake to disparage the means by which money is honorably won in the commercial transactions of the world. But this I do say, that when a man aspires as high as the Republican candidate for the presidency does, we must find that his ambition rests upon a loftier pedestal than the desire for money."

The Springfield *Republican* suggests that "some of the manufacturers of Berkshire who put on long faces before their employes and portend a suspension of all industries if the country goes against Blaine will have to suspend any way, and it is very easy to give a political complexion to it." And we may add that some of the manufacturers don't seem to be able to wait for this pleasing excuse. The shut-down of the Fall River mills leaves 10,000 idle people in that town. Was it due to the certainty of Blaine's election which his organs declare is established by the result in Ohio? And while they are about it, will they give us their solution of another conundrum: Was it the effect of the Ohio "victory" that has made the "slump" in Wall street, or is the financial world discounting Cleveland's election? As the Blaineites seem to argue that their candidate is intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, *how* is he connected—for good or ill?

JAY GOULD'S wonderful new yacht will, it is said, be most completely and elegantly furnished. Among other useful and indispensable things ordered for it was a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ELOQUENT FACTS.

President of the National Federation of Labor Talks to Laborers,

And Tells Why Hopkins Should be Returned to Congress.

A Comparison of the Two Parties on Important Labor Questions.

The Friend and Representative of the Workingman Received With Unbounded Applause.

A largely attended and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held at Twenty-second and Carson streets, South Side before the parade visited that point on Saturday night. It was noticeable that nine-tenths of those present were workingmen. The meeting was addressed by E. W. Oyster, of Washington City, and Hon. James H. Hopkins. Both speakers created the greatest enthusiasm among the large crowd which stood in the chilly night air, intent on catching every word that was spoken. Dr. E. A. Wood presided.

Mr. E. W. Oyster, of Washington City, was first introduced to the audience. He has held Government positions since the close of the war, in which he was engaged, having enlisted from this State. Mr. Oyster was a candidate for the position of Public Printer in 1881, and although he was indorsed by the Department Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Pennsylvania delegation in both Houses of Congress and others, he was defeated through the machinations of General John A. Logan, who succeeded in having a man from his own State appointed to the position. Mr. Oyster said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-WORKINGMEN—You may desire to know why workingmen outside of this Congressional district are so deeply interested in the re-election of Hon. James H. Hopkins. It is because they believe that his defeat would be a blow at the interests of the workingmen, not only of this district, but of the whole country. The eyes of the workingmen of the country are centered on this district. During the last session of Congress, Mr. Hopkins was an able and faithful advocate of all measures advocated by workingmen of the country, and to him more than to any other one man belongs the credit for the passage of the bill for the establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign labor under contract. The latter bill, after passing the House of Representatives almost unanimously, failed to pass the Republican Senate, although the platform of that party, adopted at Chicago in June last, pledged the Republican party to the passage of a law to prohibit that kind of labor. When the motion was made to postpone that bill until the next session, John A. Logan, the Republican candidate for Vice President, was in his seat in the Senate, and failed to protest against the action of his party associates by calling their attention to the fact that he stood upon a platform pledging the passage of such a bill. It is also well to note the fact that he failed to advocate any of the bills in which the working people of the country are directly interested. I have seen it stated in Republican newspapers that Mr. Hopkins deserves very little credit because a Democratic House failed to pass a number of bills in which the workingmen are interested. It is true that the House did not pass several of the bills reported from the Committee on Labor, but that was not the fault of Mr. Hopkins. He did all in his power to secure their passage, and so far as he is individually concerned no blame can attach to him for their failure.

On September 23, 1884, the Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia unanimously passed the following:

Resolved, That the Federation of Labor Unions warmly indorse the nomination of Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, and urge all workingmen and friends of labor, regardless of party affiliations, to vote for and aid him in obtaining a re-election to Congress from the Twenty-second district. That his acts have proved him to be a staunch defender of all bills in the interests of the people, noticeably the Labor Bureau bill, the Pauper Emigration bill, the bill to Protect Sailors, the Eight-Hour bill and many others of special importance.

AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

At the regular meeting of the Federation of Labor on Tuesday evening last, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing me to come here in my official capacity as President of the Federation of Labor and as the representative of the organized workingmen of the District of Columbia, and speak in their name in favor of the re-election of Mr. Hopkins. The National Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, at the session of that body in Chicago on October 9, adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Hopkins for his services to the cause of labor in the last session of Congress. That convention was composed of men of all shades of political opinion, but the sentiment unanimously expressed in that convention was favorable to the re-election of Mr. Hopkins. His defeat would show that the workingmen are neither true to themselves nor their friends, would discourage the workingmen of the country in their efforts to secure favorable legislation and prevent other public men taking an active part in advancing the interests and the welfare of the laboring classes of the country. The workingman of this district who votes against Mr. Hopkins will have done all in his power to strike down the arms and close the lips of the representatives of labor organizations of the country, who have been struggling for years to secure the passage of laws in their interest. It is for these reasons that I appeal to the workingmen of this district to weigh the matter carefully before making up their minds to cast their votes against a man who has proven himself by his public acts a devoted and consistent friend of labor.

On the 14th day of October, Hon. Martin Foran, of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Ohio, a member of the House Committee on Labor, and, like Mr. Hopkins, an able and zealous advocate of the labor bills before Congress at the last session, was re-elected by a majority of over 1,200, although that district on the State ticket gave a Republican majority of nearly 4,000. This shows that the workingmen of Mr. Foran's district fully appreciated his services in their behalf, and I have no doubt whatever that the workingmen of this Congressional district as fully appreciate the services of their distinguished and faithful representative, I feel confident that Mr. Hopkins will be re-elected, and that it is simply a question as to how large his majority shall be.

I believe I have now said all that I am authorized to say in my official capacity, but as an individual workingman I desire to call your attention to the record of the Republican and Democratic parties on labor questions. The Eight-hour bill was the first bill passed benefiting the "trades-unions" of the nation, and the Republican party claims all the credit for the passage of that law. It is true that the House and Senate were both largely Republican when this law was passed, but the few Democrats who happened to be in Congress at that time voted nearly solid in favor of its passage. Senator Hendricks, now the Democratic candidate for Vice President, earnestly advocated the passage of this bill. Among other things he said: "My opinion is that eight hours of labor, faithfully applied, are quite sufficient, and that the health of the laborer and the general interests of society will be promoted by this reform." The vote in the Senate on the passage of the bill was 26 ayes to 11 noes—10 Republicans and one Democrat voting against the bill. Although the law was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, in the language of General Butler, "there has never been honor or honesy enough in the Republican party to enforce it."

The new eight-hour bill for the State of New York was defeated in the Senate of that State in May last by a vote of 13 to 13. Eleven of the thirteen who voted against the bill were Republicans.

In an address, lately issued by a political club of Washington City, it is said:

"To the Republican party belongs the credit of one of the most important measures in the interests of American labor ever consummated in this or any other country—the Chinese immigration act." The official record on the various bills in relation to restricting Chinese immigration is as follows: On the 20th day of January, 1879, the House passed a bill on this subject. The vote on the passage of this bill was, ayes, 155; nays, 72—108 Democrats and 47 Republicans voting for the bill, and 56 Republicans and 16 Democrats voting against it. In the Senate seventeen Republicans and twenty-two Democrats voted in favor of the bill, and nineteen Republicans and eight Democrats against it. This bill was vetoed by President Hayes. The vote in the House to pass the bill over his veto was, eighty-seven Democrats and twenty three Republicans, the nays were eighty-two Republicans and fourteen Democrats. In the Senate on March 9, 1882, the vote on the bill to suspend Chinese immigration for twenty years is as follows: Yeas, 21 Democrats and 8 Republicans; nays, Democrats 2; Republicans 13. The vote in the House stood, yeas, Democrats 99; Republicans 58; nays, Democrats 4; Republicans 62. President Arthur vetoed this bill, which failed to pass over his veto, and then another bill, suspending Chinese immigration for ten years, was introduced and passed. The vote on this bill in the Senate was as follows: Yeas, Democrats, 23; Republicans, 9; nays, Republicans, 15; Democrats, 0. The vote in the House stood: Yeas, Democrats, 101; Republicans, 85; nays, Democrats, 3; Republicans, 34. And yet, in the face of such a record, enthusiastic Republicans claim the credit for the passage of this law. It will readily be seen by the record of the above bills that had it not been for the almost solid vote of the Southern Democrats, the workingmen of the country would not only be in competition with the pauper labor of Europe, but would still be in competition with the paupers of Asia. The speaker also referred to the bills passed by the Legislature of New York since Cleveland became Governor, and which he signed, and expressed the opinion that Cleveland was the true friend of the working classes. In conclusion, he called upon those who intended to vote the national Republican ticket to scratch the name of Calvin Wells for elector.

HOPKINS' SPEECH.

When Hon. James H. Hopkins was introduced the crowd, which by this time had swelled to immense proportions, greeted him with loud and prolonged applause, and it was some time before the enthusiasm quieted so as to permit him to speak. As it was growing late, and the people were anxious to see the parade, the distinguished gentleman said he would not detain them long on such a chilly night. His brief speech was characteristic of him, clean cut and to the point. The crowd did not seem to be able to curb their admiration for the speaker, who was frequently interrupted by cheers and words of encouragement. Mr. Hopkins, in his remarks, which lasted but a few minutes, thanked the people of the South Side for the generous support they had always given him, and said that when he saw them last from a platform at a political meeting all the mills were in operation and contentment was in every man's face. There was plenty in the laborer's household; but that now it was changed. There were reductions on every hand, the dreary winter was coming on, and all good men were lifting up their prayers in behalf of the destitute and suffering. "There is one matter of immediate importance," he said. "It is unjust to American citizens of our own race, owing allegiance to the flag of our country, to permit aliens who contribute nothing to the support of the country, to fill the mills and the mines, and wrest the bread from the mouth of the workingman. I want to speak of those who come here while serving other masters, and go back to live like heathens in hovels in foreign lands. If all the people could know of the immoral habits the ignorance and the vice of these Hungarians, Italians, etc., they would uprise against the importation of ignorance, indolence and superstition." He said the bill proposed by the Committee on Labor, of which he has Chairman, to remedy the contract labor evil had been defeated by the Republican Senate after it had passed Congress. It was absurd to talk about protecting American labor against pauper labor, when the latter is allowed to come here. He did not think it necessary to say anything about protection at this late hour, as he had always stood up for protection and did all in his power to protect his constituents. "I do not intend to say anything against General Negley personally," he said, "but during the time he was in Congress the tariff on the articles you are interested in manufacturing were twice reduced. It was never reduced while I was there. As long as I have a voice in Congress it will be against servile labor and for the honest people of this nation, toiling to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows." The speaker referred to the Bureau of Labor Statistice and also to the question of national domain. The 200,000,000 acres of lands owned in this country by English capitalists would, he thought, make 4,000,000 homesteads for the families which are being reared in the dingy courts and filthy alleys of the cities. He said he had been criticised for talking so much about himself, but that it was necessary, as he had a record which the people had a right to examine. He told how General Negley had voted for the Northern Pacific railroad land grant, or steal, and ended by saying that he was not a candidate of his own seeking; that the nomination had been forced upon him, and he had accepted because it was the urgent wish of his constituents.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny anddelicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in the chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of the Sixteenth Congressional district have fused on W. C. Kennedy, of Bradford. The fusion will greatly strengthen the Democratic ticket, and will probably draw largely from the Republican vote.

"MY wife has been a severe sufferer with indigestion, and kidney and liver troubles. I feared it would terminate in Bright's disease, as there were the symptoms. She commenced using HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and found by the use of only one bottle she had been relieved."—R. S. R. Armstrong, Auburn, N. Y.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Mulligan is a bad man. He was once on so familiar terms with Blaine that they called each other "Dear Jim."

—The New Haven *News* is a Republican paper, but it is candid enough to say this: "Thirty-one mills and 1,000,000 spindles will stop at Fall River, beginning this Saturday night. Mr. Blaine will have a hard time talking prosperity when he comes eastward." That will not stagger him, however. He will simply tell the idle operatives, that but for the tariff they would have been thrown out of employment 12 months sooner. That's the kind of a ready liar Blaine is.

—Blaine is a brilliant, reckless and vulgar adventurer, the trusted associate, friend and counsellor of Star route thieves, the first choice of every gambler in Wall street, the flower and the hope of every evil element that threatens the welfare and perpetuity of the Government.—*New York Sun, July 10, 1884.*

—"We have it upon excellent authority," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) of Tuesday, "that one of the candidates for Republican elector-at-large in a neighboring State, a man of wealth and culture, is so much disinclined to vote for Blaine at the polls that he has projected a journey which will take him away from home on election day. He was nominated without his knowledge or consent."

—It was a Blaine meeting in Indiana. Appeared at the front of the platform a large, noble, finely dressed man, whom the crowd supposed would call the assemblage to order. He raised his hand and his hat and motioned for the silence which fell on the expectant throng. "Fellow-citizens," he exclaimed, in the tones of a Senator, "kind regards to Mrs. Fisher." And then he disappeared in a twinkle. Tableau!

—In New York it is believed St. John will have not less than 45,000 votes. The agitation of mind among Blaine's managers is shown by the difference of opinion between Steve Elkins and Chairman Warren, of the State Committee. Mr. Warren is so much alarmed over the inroads of the Prohibitionist that he wants to have Blaine come on immediately and ride up and down the State showing his plumes, particularly in the counties where the Prohibitionist strength is the greatest. Elkins says no; New York is irretrievably lost, and the thing to do is to descend with full pockets upon New Jersey and Connecticut, while keeping a desperate grip upon the doubtful Western States.

—The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German paper of Chicago, shows an amusing frankness in stating its reasons for repudiating Blaine and espousing Cleveland's cause. It says: "As lifelong members of the Republican party we felt it our duty to support the nominees of the party for national and State officers, but so great is the dislike among our patrons to Blaine and Logan, as well as the State ticket, that we were compelled to abandon the nominees of the party or be in turn abandoned by our subscribers; hence we were forced in self-protection to adopt the former course."

—The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says "Hon. John B. Alley will pass muster as a Republican, we should say, and he tells a Chicago interviewer that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. In reference to the Lynn shoe trade he says: 'If you will take off the tariff on raw materials, we can sell in any markets in the world.' He thinks that American skill, invention, energy and labor-saving will defy the competition of the world. John A. Bartlett, of B. F. Doak & Co., Lynn, Mass., has also been in Chicago during the past week, and he says: 'If the American seller can meet the buyer face to face we can work up the raw material and sell it cheaper than can England or the continental countries, without impoverishing American labor."

The Descent Upon Indiana.

(Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

By the middle of the week the army of pension agents who have done service in Ohio will have been moved to Indiana. The tactics of these men, so advantageously employed in Ohio, are to be repeated. In each school district an agent is assigned, whose special duty it is to hunt up Democratic applicants for pensions and promise such, if they vote the Republican ticket, their application will be advanced out of its regular order and be speedily adjudicated. A full list of the Indiana applicants has already been prepared by the Pension Bureau in this city and has been forwarded to the Chief of the Special Examination Division. This officer is now supposed to have moved from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. But this is but a small part of the desperate program to steal Indiana as was Ohio. All cities in the State having over twenty thousand inhabitants are to be overrun with Deputy United States Marshals to be imported from Kentucky. The men chosen for this duty will be desperadoes. They will be armed to the teeth with bull-dog revolvers and razors and be specially directed to use their weapons. It is now apparent that the Republican plan of campaign is to introduce the shotgun policy of the South into the Northern States.

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, New York.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES ($5 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	25	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	$1 00	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Medicated Ointment	50
Paper	25		

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NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervation employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder deranges ments, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

Richard Vaux, Bernard J. McGrann,
Henry R. Plumer.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

John Slevin,	George S. Purdy,
John F. J. Sensenderfer,	Perrine R. Ackley.
John W. Lee,	John P. Levan,
Hubert J. Heran,	Ezra D. Parker,
Richardson L. Wright,	Edward W. Mumma,
John H. Brinton,	Andrew H. Dill,
William Stahler,	Franklin P. Iams,
Charles F. Rentschler,	James K. P. Duff,
Hugh M. North,	John Swan,
Harry G. Stiles,	Benj. A. Winternitz,
Albert G. Broadhead,	John H. Hill,
Ferd. V. Reckafellow,	William A. Forquer,
Richard Rahn,	Andrew J. Greenfield.
George H. Irwin,	

COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.

FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny

SENATORIAL.
43d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
45th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, Ally.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny
2d dis.—JAMES PETRIE.
R. H. JOHNSTON.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—JOSEPH FRANZ.
T. F. AMBRUST.
6th dis.—T. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

SHERIFF.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.

RECORDER.
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.

REGISTER,
HERMAN HANDEL.

TREASURER,
THOMAS BROWN, East End.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH A. SKELLEY, McKeesport.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
DAVID BANDI, West Deer, township.

DEMOCRATS, TO THE POLLS.

This is the last issue of THE WEEKLY POST that will reach our readers prior to the election. Next week we hope to announce to them the election of GROVER CLEVELAND and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

The signs are everywhere encouraging, and full of promise. It is regarded as reasonably certain that we will carry all the Southern States, and in addition New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. This will give CLEVELAND 219 electoral votes. Necessary to elect, 201.

We are also hopeful of carrying Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Nevada.

We urge every Democrat to a prompt and determined exercise of his duty on election day. A vote for CLEVELAND is one that will never be regretted.

Our Congressional and county tickets in this county are deserving the best efforts of every Democrat to crown our candidates with success. There is more than a fair prospect that Mr. HOPKINS will be re-elected, only be sure to get out every sure and doubtful vote for him. MORRISON FOSTER, in the Allegheny district, JOHN BIRMINGHAM for Sheriff, Mayor LYON for Controller, and in fact the whole county and legislative tickets merit the best efforts of the twenty-five thousand Democrats of Allegheny county. We are a pretty big army after all.

As to County Commissioner, there is only a chance for the election of one candidate. We deem it a duty to advise the election of Mr. MCWILLIAMS, who is serving his first term acceptably to the people and with advantage to the taxpayers. The Republicans have re-nominated their two Commissioners and the Democrats should return Mr. MCWILLIAMS to the Board, as a guarantee the public interests will be zealously guarded in the construction of the new county buildings.

OVER A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

The report of the National Commissioner of Railroads for the last fiscal year shows that the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and their branches now owe the Government $102,934,794, nearly one-half of which is accrued interest. The Commissioner urges Congress to take speedy and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this enormous debt.

In 1878, in the Senate, JAMES G. BLAINE strove with all his power to defeat the bill that provided for a sinking fund for the repayment of only a part of this hundred millions of dollars due the Government.

This was what induced Senator EDMUNDS to denounce BLAINE as the ally of the corporations, and declare that whenever he and THURMAN endeavored to frame legislation to secure the Government, BLAINE jumped up from behind JAY GOULD'S breastworks and fired at them.

BUTLER in the other branch of Congress was an ally of BLAINE, and voted against the Thurman bill.

BLAINE is supported in this campaign by GOULD and other men who endeavored to defeat the Thurman bill. It is boasted GOULD has given $100,000 to help purchase BLAINE'S election by the corruption of the ballot-box.

BLAINE'S election will end all attempts to collect these railroad debts. It would be worth many millions to JAY GOULD. It would mean the packing of the Supreme Court by the attorneys of the corporations, just as GOULD purchased STANLEY MATTHEWS' appointment by a hundred thousand dollars he gave the GARFIELD campaign.

These are not the least important issues in this campaign. They appeal to anti-monopolists everywhere to vote for CLEVELAND, who will exact a rigid accountability for every dollar due the Government.

BENJY GOING TO PIECES.

The BENJY BUTLER annex to the BLAINE circus is going to pieces, and this day week will hardly make an appearance at the polls, in those localities where its votes are most wanted to help BLAINE in the close and doubtful States. In Buffalo where the BUTLER boom has been carefully nursed with Republican money, their Congressional Convention broke up in a row on Saturday night, the intrigues of Republican wire-pullers were exposed, and it is declared BUTLER will not have a hundred votes in the city, and that his workers will go over in a body to CLEVELAND. In Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday, a great sensation was produced by a BUTLER club going over in a body to the CLEVELAND forces. This movement is contagious and spreading in Massachusetts to an extent that the Democratic leaders now claim the State for CLEVELAND, owing to the growth and proportions of the Independent Republican movement. The same disintegration is going on in the BUTLER ranks in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The reasons are apparent. Those who have been supporting BUTLER in good faith realize that he is merely conducting a flank movement in behalf of BLAINE—that the Republican managers direct BUTLER'S canvass and pay its expenses. Old BEN is too smart to sink the immense sums expended on his deadhead and hopeless candidacy. General PARSONS, of Baltimore, of the Greenback National Committee, in a letter to a Boston BUTLER Club, turns on the lights as to where the money comes from in this way:

To-day we renew the specific charges, and in confirmation allege that since the pending campaign has opened General Butler's political manager, Noah A. Plympton, has received and accepted from the Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, checks drawn on the First National Bank of New York (John Sherman's) to the amount of $22,000, which were cashed.

We further allege that the Hon. John F. Henry, Chairman of the National Committee of the Anti-Monopoly party, has also received and accepted from the Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of Mr. Blaine's National Committee, a check drawn on the same bank for a sum of $3,500, which was also cashed.

In closing his letter General PARSONS says:

So completely has the evidence, and now proof, that Gen. Butler is canvassing the labor element of known Democratic proclivities, exclusively in States doubtful alone between Cleveland and Blaine, for the purpose of drawing those votes on an anti-monopoly cry from Cleveland to himself in order that Mr. Blaine, the author and protector of all monopoly, may grace the Presidential chair, that it is swaying the actions and deciding the votes of millions of men who abhor the attempt to transfer them like "dumb driven cattle." The anxious inquiry of our party friends by letter from throughout the United States attests this. Everywhere the truth oppresses the public conscience. Men of all parties revolt at the perfidy of the one and the corruption of both the high contracting parties to an infamous compact.

BUTLER is about all that is left BLAINE of the aggressive campaign. If his movement goes under BLAINE is buried under an avalanche of majorities, and that it is petering out any one can see. The price agreed on between the two piratical parties is that in case of BLAINE'S election BUTLER shall control the New England patronage. Does any sane man suppose BUTLER and BLAINE whould have scruples at a dicker of this sort? We trow not.

A FORGERY REPEATED.

During the last week of the GARFIELD campaign in 1880, the following card was sent out from the Republican headquarters and distributed very generally throughout the workshops of New York, Brooklyn and other cities:

(From a pamphlet issued by the Free Trade Club of London.)

Let it be understood once for all that the salvation of England depends upon the destruction of American manufactures, and that the only possible way in which American manufactures can be destroyed is by free trade. This can only come through Democracy, and Democracy can only secure control of this Republic by the votes of Irishmen. How England must laugh in her sleeve as she sees the men who left their homes vowing vengeance serve her interests by working for a party which, if it gets control of the country, will inevitably carry out the policy she most desires.

After the election of '80 this whole thing was shown to be a forgery and a lie, by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, who showed there was not and never had been any such organization as the "Free Trade Club of London," and that no pamphlet containing the words above quoted had ever been published by any recognized free trade organization in London or anywhere else. Mr. S. W. DORSEY, in a published letter in reply to Mr. WELLS, virtually assented to this and denied the National Republican Committee had ever circulated the forgery, but he was met by proofs that it had.

All this is a reminiscence, but of interest, because the forgery has been revived and is doing service in this campaign. FRANK JONES' Committee is having it circulated in the workshops of the manufacturing cities, with an addition on the back to the effect that JAMES G. BLAINE is in favor of protecting American industries—inferentially by the maintenance of high taxes—and that GROVER CLEVELAND has no opinions on the subject.

Another card circulated in the mills and workshops of Pittsburgh will be better remembered, as it embodied a threat and a promise:

Workingmen—A vote for GARFIELD is for better wages, steady work and prosperity.

Workingmen—A vote for HANCOCK is for pauper wages, idleness and the poor house.

Ninety-three cents a day, reduced wages everywhere, idle mills and factories, miners and their families ground down to starvation wages, and imported labor is the way the promise has been kept. Would affairs have been so bad if HANCOCK had been elected? Certainly not.

CLEVELAND AND THE TARIFF.

The Blaineiacs—a term coming into vogue as descriptive of chronic untruthfulness—assert in one of their Pittsburgh organs that Governor CLEVELAND'S Newark speech "declares for a tariff for revenue only." We presume this is force of habit, for Governor CLEVELAND'S speech is in quite another vein, and in accord with the declarations of the Chicago platform. Here is what the Governor said at Newark:

The Democratic party has declared that all taxations shall be limited by the requirements of an economical government. This is plain and direct, and it distinctly recognizes the value of labor and its right to Governmental care, when it further declares that the necessary reduction in taxation and limitation thereof to the country's needs *should be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without injuring the interests of our laboring population.* At this time, when the suffrages of the laboring men are so industriously sought, they should by careful inquiry, it seems to me, discover the party pledged to the protection of their interests and which recognizes in their labor something most valuable to the prosperity of the country, and primarily entitled to its care and protection. An intelligent examination will lead them to the exercise of privileges as citizens in furtherance of their interests and the welfare of their country. An unthinking and slothful performance of their duty at the ballot box will result in their injury and betrayal.

This is in line with the declarations of the Chicago platform, on which Governor CLEVELAND was nominated and which declares as the judgment and policy of the Democratic party:

"We believe that LABOR is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be FOSTERED and cherished."

"The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to PROTECT with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad."

"We demand in behalf of the Democracy freedom for AMERICAN LABOR by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty."

"The great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions *for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of Labor* and of capitol, and the general welfare of the whole country."

"In making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES, but *rather to* PROMOTE THEIR HEALTHY GROWTH. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they *must continue* to be. Moreover, many industries have come to *rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that every change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved*; the process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected WITHOUT DEPRIVING AMERICAN LABOR OF THE ABILITY TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH FOREIGN LABOR, AND WITHOUT IMPOSING LOWER RATES OF DUTY THAN WILL BE AMPLE TO COVER ANY INCREASED COST OF PRODUCTION WHICH MAY EXIST IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF WAGES PREVAILING IN THIS COUNTRY."

The Newark speech of Governor CLEVELAND fitly supplements the platform. The words of the platform and the speech are plain and honest. The man who stands on the platform is an honest man. He will permit no evasions and no juggling. The faith of the party and of the man is pledged to the people.

THE SPOILS ARGUMENT.

The *Gazette* reserves its "lunch counter" argument against "a change" for the last, and presents it in such force that we can imagine no other gifted pen in its production than that of RUSSELL ERRETT, who has held office for a generation or two, and can only be deprived of his hold on the public teat by a dynamite explosion. Here it is in its own language:

There are in the gift of the President of the United States nearly 100,000 places of profit and trust. These are now filled for the most part by competent men, who have *adjusted all their affairs to a retention of office*, who by experience in their offices have acquired information and skill valuable to the country, and who would be thrown temporarily, and perhaps for a long period, out of employment by a change.

And then in the event of Democratic success it is suggested:

Not only would thousands of faithful and experienced men be displaced, but thousands of self-seeking and incompetent men would be installed in office, with all the intricacies of detail to learn, and months of time would elapse during which departments now adequately managed would be thrown into confusion and inefficiency. In addition to this, thousands would be suddenly thrown out of employment, and for a time left without the means of self-support. This is not *simply a private calamity* involving the privation and suffering of thousands of useful and innocent people, but it is a *public calamity* of the greatest moment.

If this balderdash means anything it is that there must be a permanent and everlasting tenure of office for the politicians now in place. The plea is made that "a change" would be not only "a private calamity involving the privation and suffering of thousands," but "a public calamity of the greatest moment." And then we are told these officeholders "have adjusted all their affairs to a retention of office." Do tell!

If this is so, the sooner they are turned adrift to make an honest living as ninety-nine hundredth of the people do, the better. The *Gazette* would make a bureaucracy, only changeable on one condition, that officeholders fall in their duty and assessments to the Republican party. Cheeky, is it not? especially under the pretense of civil service reform.

The people want to see the books. Change is the way to let on the lights, and about the only way. The offices don't exist for the benefit of politicians, but for the public.

Take the officeholders here in Pittsburgh and Allegheny—go over their names and qualifications critically—is there one of them whose displacement would affect the efficiency of the public service one iota? They were appointed, every one of them, not because of their qualifications or experience, but because of partisan service to the CAMERON ring. They represent the element of the Republican party against which the morality and intelligence of that party is in a state of chronic revolt, and yet, forsooth, the dismissal of these placemen is held up as a public and private calamity, on which the Presidential election should turn. It counts for nothing, that BLAINE, if elected, will chop off their heads to give place to his hungry adherents.

The Civil Service law protects the subordinates in the public service, and Governor CLEVELAND is thoroughly earnest in his belief in a reformed civil service. He believes public office is a public trust. BLAINE'S creed is that public office is a partisan trust for partisan ends. He has prostituted office to the payment of personal debts. Is doing it now in the way of promises in case the Republic is dishonored by his election.

For twenty-three years the Republican party has held all the offices, and collected and disbursed thousands of millions. The Credit Mobilier, the whisky rings, the land grabbing, the Star route plunder, the Pacific Railroad subsidies, the corruption that has eaten its way into every department of the Government, are reasons that speak trumpet-tongued for a change and an examination of the books.

To argue a change would be disastrous to the public interests, because it would compel the officeholders now in place to seek other pursuits, is to set down Republican government as a failure, and that it can only be carried on by trained bands of salary-grabbers who assume the airs of masters when they are only the servants of the people.

"Turn the rascals out."

A MOUNTAIN RALLY.

The Democracy of Fayette county propose to hold a grand demonstration, day and night, on Saturday next at Uniontown. Complete arrangements have been made in the way of special trains and visiting delegations so that everybody out of doors can get there and be well entertained while there, in the way of sound Democratic doctrine. Governor PATTISON and Attorney General CASSIDY will be among the foreign speakers, while in the way of local oratory Fayette county holds its own with the best of them. The daylight meeting at which the Governor and Attorney General will speak, will be held at 2 o'clock, and in the evening there will be a grand torchlight procession. The demonstration promises to be the biggest turnout of the mountain Democracy since the days of old Hickory.

THE night of BLAINE'S reception in Chicago six thousand Irish-American citizens congregated at the Armory to hear MCSWEENY and Mrs. PARNELL. The enthusiasm indoors exceeded the flare and noise outside. During Saturday and Sunday the revered mother of the great Irish leader was called on by great crowds of ladies and gentlemen. The *Times* describes her reception at the meeting in the evening:

Mr. O'Brien, in a brief speech, introduced Mrs. Parnell as the daughter of the brave Commodore Stewart, who, in the war of 1812, whipped the British fleet, and whose son is now fighting the British flag, and who would never let up until old Ireland was free. Mrs. Delia Parnell then advanced to the front of the stand, and every man and woman in the vast audience rose to their feet and cheered most vociferously. The applause grew louder and louder, and the assemblage almost went wild with enthusiasm. Hats were thrown into the air, and several aged Irish ladies made their way to the platform and shook Mrs. Parnell by the hand. The Republican procession was by this time passing the doors of the hall, and the audience roared so loud that no noise from the street entered the auditorium.

In concluding her eloquent speech, Mrs. PARNELL exhorted all present to vote the Democratic ticket. Cowards were not wanted at the head of the nation, and her father had said the Government required, as a chief executive, a fighter and not a sneak, and the sentiment was cheered to the very echo.

WHILE BLAINE was making "a fool of himself at the rate of thirty miles an hour" in Indiana, trying to fire the heart of Hoosierdom, each Government clerk from Indiana who is employed in Washington was reading a circular, addressed to him by the Indiana Republican State Committee, in which he was told that if he should not make a "voluntary contribution" his name would be placed on a "black list." Here is the committee's threat:

A list of the names and amounts given by each person will be carefully made, and the same *reported to the National Committee*, and a list will also be made *of all persons in office who do not contribute.*

This circular is signed by JOHN C. NEW, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and formerly Treasurer of the United States. NEW and RAUM and CLAPP, the party's political highwaymen, hope to hold office under BLAINE if he should be elected, hence they throw civil service laws to the devil, and blackmail the clerks.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

PHILADELPHIA Democrats are in high feather over the acceptance by Colonel DECHERT of the nomination for Controllership. He is one of the most popular gentlemen of that great city.

The perpetuity of our institutions and the public welfare surely do not depend upon unchanging party ascendancy, but upon simple, business-like administration of the affairs of Government and the appreciation by public officers that they are the people's servants, not their masters.—GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S NEWARK SPEECH.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has resigned the Treasury Department to step into the Circuit Judgeship, vacated by Judge DRUMMOND, of Chicago. President ARTHUR resurrects for the Treasury HUGH MCCULLOUGH, who was Secretary under ANDREW JOHNSON, from 1865 to 1869. A very capable financier, and an Independent in politics.

SOME of the leading managers of the Republican National Committee state CLEVELAND shall not be permitted to be inaugurated if five Southern States, claimed for BLAINE, are not counted for him. We shall see. There will be no more Electoral Commissions, nor stealing the votes of States after they have been fairly and honestly counted The people will settle this election for themselves.

THE Democratic voters of Allegheny county should give their attention to the selection of County Commissioner at this election. Mr. DANIEL MCWILLIAMS, present Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, is a candidate for re-election and deserves the cordial and united support of the Democracy. He is a man of sterling integrity, and faithful to the interests of the people. He has experience in the duties of the office, and it would be a blunder and a grievous mistake not to re-elect him.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio, Tuesday, decided that the Scott liquor law, being a license law—and the license of drinking houses being prohibited by the Constitution—was unconstitutional. There has been very little difference of opinion among the best lawyers on the point the court decided. The question is mixed up with politics, and there is no telling what its effect will be. The decision will be favorably received in the cities, but possibly not stand high in favor in the country.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, in arousing the Irish heart at New Haven, lighted the fire that was soon to consume him. The Irishmen applauded wildly his every sentence spoken for Ireland's sake; but when the kindler of this passion got down to the real business of the meeting and advised his hearers to vote for BLAINE, the audience responded by rising to its feet and sending up a rousing cheer for CLEVELAND, much to the discomfort of the speaker, who, finding he could not lead his hearers about by their noses, left the hall in disgust.

JOY'S denial that he said BLAINE offered to appoint a committee as desired if he (JOY) would take at par certain depreciated bonds BLAINE held, calls forth a letter in BEECHER'S most decided vein, branding JOY a liar and referring to prominent gentlemen who heard JOY make the statement. Mr. BEECHER in conclusion tells JOY that—

The lie will endure forever. It will abide with you, follow you home, dwell in your memory, be present in your old age, stand by your coffin, and meet you in God's judgment day. May He who found a way to forgive lying Peter, forgive you, and have mercy on your soul in that awful day.

BOTH parties say the tariff needs revision. Republicanism means to revise it in the interest of monopolists. Democracy means to revise it in the interest of labor. The monopolists need no protection. They have plenty now. Labor greatly needs protection and needs it most against the monopolists. The Democracy is the party of labor. Its rank and its file comprise men who work with their hands. Each party out of affection and interest takes care of its own. Monopolists are all Republicans. Laboring men are Democrats. Republicanism looks out for the rich. Democracy cares for the poor.

THE opponents of Mr. HOPKINS are commencing a personal warfare on him at a late day in the canvass, and of course it will have the effect usual to such publications. That is none at all. Unfortunately for General NEGLEY a majority of the voters are well acquainted with his peculiar ways and means in the army, in civil and in business life. The people of the district repudiated him on a fair test, when last before them, and they have not changed their minds. It is more common to hear business men of the Republican party denounce NEGLEY than defend him, and their reasons are of the best. The record is "agin the Gineral."

BLAINE, in his Elmira speech, on Monday, lied as deliberately and audaciously as he did about Fort Smith and Hocking valley. This will do for a sample, from his bloody shirt shriek:

The colored voters of the Southern States number almost 1,000,000. They are a very large element in every one of the eleven States of the late Confederacy, and in four of them, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, they constitute an absolute majority of the people.

The United States census for 1880 reports the voting population of two of the States named as follows:

	White.	Black.
Alabama	141,461	118,423
Louisiana	108,810	107,977

In South Carolina and Mississippi the blacks are in excess. So just fifty per cent. of BLAINE'S statement was a lie, according to the census. This is about up to his average.

TO THE DEMOCRACY!

The National Committee Sounds Its Bugle Call to Duty and Work.

Republican Frauds, Bribery and Intimidations Fashioned by Jim Blaine.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1884.

To the People of the United States:

There is only one great issue involved in this campaign. The question is whether this country shall be governed honestly and wisely or corruptly.

The election of Grover Cleveland as President and of Thomas A. Hendricks as Vice President will insure good government.

The election of James G. Blaine as President and of John A. Logan as Vice President, will insure bad government.

Mr. Blaine would not be purer as President than he was as Speaker and member of the House of Representatives.

You are burdened with unnecessary taxes. One hundred millions of money, not needed to defray proper charges of the Government, are annually taken from the people of the United States, and kept in the Treasury. The withdrawal of this enormous amount of money from circulation has hampered your commerce, distressed your trade and impoverished your labor. Mr. Blaine aided in the needless and reckless accumulation of this unnecessary surplus. He is responsible for the mischiefs it has occasioned. He cannot be trusted with its disbursement. The methods which he has employed in this campaign prove conclusively that the Government of the country ought not to be placed in his hands.

BLAINE'S DISHONEST ELECTIONEERING METHODS.

A candidate capable of using improper means to increase his chances of election to the Presidency, would not, if elected, discharge the duties of that office honestly.

Mr. Blaine personally supervised the preparations made by his managers for their work in the State election in Ohio on the 14th of October. It is expressly provided by an existing statute of the United States that no man shall be appointed a deputy marshal unless he is a qualified voter of city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed. It is certainly the plain intent of the Federal law that deputies empowered to execute the duties of a marshal of the United States, should be reputable men, leading decent lives and enjoying the confidence of the community where they live. These plain provisions of Federal law were wholly disregarded in the late Ohio election. Ruffians not living in the election districts in which they were appointed to act, and not in many instances even citizens of Ohio, were armed by a Marshal of the United States, under the eye of Mr. Blaine, and were used in the districts to which they were appointed with his knowledge, for the purpose of obtaining majorities by violence and fraud. The effect produced by this outrage has been remarkable. The blow struck by Mr. Blaine at the rights of the citizens of Ohio, has welded the Democratic party in New York.

NEW YORK CERTAIN FOR CLEVELAND.

There is no longer any doubt as to the manner in which the electoral vote of that State will be cast. Democrats and Independent Republicans working hand in hand in the cause of good government, and resolved to labor with all their might until the end has been achieved, will give in November an overwhelming majority for the Cleveland and Hendricks electors. Mr. Blaine and his managers, despairing of success in the State of New York are attempting to carry Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut by the discreditable means employed in Ohio on October 14. While they are struggling to accomplish this evil purpose, Ohio, rid of the swarm of vagrant deputy marshals by which it was infested at the October election, is rallying with the determined purpose to vindicate its good name. In Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut men are forewarned and ready to meet the issue.

DUTIES OF UNITED STATES DEPUTIES

They understand that a deputy marshal who was not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed, is an intruding mercenary whose claim to authority no citizen is required to respect. They know also the precise limits of the authority of every supervisor, marshal or deputy marshal, general or special, at a Presidential election. Each State, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, determines for itself by whom and in what manner its Presidential electors shall be chosen. No supervisor of elections, marshal or deputy marshal of the United States has power to interfere in the smallest degree with any person claiming a right to vote for electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The functions of these officials are limited to Congressional elections, and it is time that they should understand that there are well defined bounds to their powers in such elections.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE.

All citizens who are entitled to vote in any State for delegates to the Legislature or General Assembly of such State are entitled to vote in the respective Congressional districts of such State for Representatives in Congress. The power of determining upon the day of any election the persons who are entitled to cast their votes in any election district, or election precinct, or any Congressional district, is vested primarily and exclusively in the State judges of election of such election district or election precinct. Every inhabitant of each election district or precinct in a State who asserts a claim to the ballot has a right to go, without hindrance, upon the day of election, before the judges of election of his election district or election precinct and make claim to the privilege of a vote. No supervisor of elections, marshal, or deputy marshal, of the United States, no State officer, and no human being, be his authority what it may, can lawfully prevent his access to the judges of election, for the purpose of making such claim. It is for these judges of election to say whether they will accept the ballot from the man who claims the right to deposit it.

HOW MARSHALS OUGHT TO ACT.

The proper and intended office of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States at Congressional elections was to protect the voter on his way to the polls to submit to the judges of the election his claim to the elective franchise, to preserve fit order while such claim was under consideration and to secure the arrest of those who were detected in attempting to deposit a fraudulent vote in the ballot box under the care of the judges of election. If such Marshals or deputies having this limited authority usurp the right to arrest a citizen who is proceeding peacefully to the polls, they make themselves in fact judges of election and violently take into their own hands the determination of the issue of such election. They are wrongdoers whom the citizen may lawfully withstand and resist when he is thus unlawfully interfered with. The interposing of gangs of ruffians, paid out of the public Treasury, between the citizens and the ballot-box upon the day of any election, and especially upon the day of a Presidential election, is unquestionably the greatest outrage which can be perpetrated upon a citizen of the United States.

The Democrats and Independent men of Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, knowing their rights, and determined to maintain them, will, by their full and free votes, add the electoral votes of their States to the already assured electoral vote of the great State of New York.

MR. BLAINE AND HIS MANAGERS

add misrepresentation to fraud and violence in the conduct of his campaign. They denounced the National Democratic party as a sectional party. The 2,794,479 Democratic votes cast in the Middle States, Western States and Pacific States, the 314,000 Democratic votes cast in the border States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia in the same year, all now immensely increased in number, were not sectional votes, but were votes of a people who love their country and cherish its Constitution and form of government. These voters and the Democratic and Independent voters of all the States will manifest in no uncertain way in November their opinion of the efforts made by Blaine to kindle anew in the United States the fires of sectional controversy.

Mr. Blaine claims the credit of having aided in imposing duties upon imports with the purpose of protecting American labor. The national debt on January 1, 1865, was $2,860,647,850.

MR. BLAINE AND PROTECTION.

It was necessary to lay largely increased duties on all imports to provide for the annual interest on this indebtedness, and for the sinking funds intended for its redemption. These duties, increased for the purpose of providing for the public indebtedness, necessarily afforded protection to all forms of American industry and stimulated its growth. Such protective duties, but perhaps more wisely apportioned, must have been laid if Mr. Blaine had never been born or if the Republican party had ceased to exist. The national debt on January 1, 1883, was $1,884,171,728. It will require the imposition of high duties upon imports to provide for the payment of the interest on this great debt and for the increase of the sinking funds intended for its redemption. The debt of the United States is an obligation which is absolutely sacred, and the necessary duties will continue to be imposed even if, in the meantime, Mr. Blaine should cease to be remembered as a public man. It is conceded by men of all parties that these duties must be revised. Under a Republican President such revision would be made in the interest of the corporations and individuals known as contributors to Republican campaign funds. Under a Democratic President such revision will be made in the interest of the whole people.

DEMOCRATS AND PROTECTION.

The Democratic party has expressly declared that in revising the present apportionment of duties, it will protect the labor capital involved in existing industries, and that it will always protect American labor, and enable it to compete successfully with foreign labor. This committee frankly confesses to you that it has conducted the campaign at enormous odds. It has been your battle, and its necessary expenses have been paid for by your voluntary contributions. The Republican treasury, on the contrary, was, at the beginning of the campaign, filled to overflowing. The large contributions of officeholders, the larger donations of contractors, who have accumulated enormous wealth in public jobs and the grants of money made by favorite corporations, have created, unquestionably, a campaign fund larger than the Democratic party can command.

ALLEGED COERCION OF VOTERS.

If the Blaine managers had stopped with this accumulation of money, and had rested content with its corrupt use, we should have left them to their devices, knowing that their expenditures would be unavailing. But, while we write, a meeting of manufacturers, summoned by those managers, and in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has, by the request of those managers, agreed to stop work at their factories unless the workmen support Mr. Blaine. This attempt to coerce the workingmen of the country to support Mr. Blaine will be remembered at the polls in November, not only by the sturdy men, whom it was intended to affect, but by all workingmen in the United States. You have fully awakened to a sense of the supreme importance of good government. You are putting forth all your power to secure it. This committee, placed in a position which enables and compels it to see the effort of a great popular movement, can forecast the issue. That issue will be the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland as President and of Thomas A. Hendricks as Vice President of the United States.

WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
A. P. GORMAN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Two Irish-American Poets.

(Boston Pilot.)

Two Irish-American poets, at least, have won lasting fame; and the poems of both are connected with the life of the soldier. The first is Theodore O'Hara, whose famous lines (from "The Bivouac of the Dead") are engraved on the granite archway at the entrance to the National Military Cemetery at Washington:

"The muffled drum's sad roll had beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread:
And Glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

The other is Surgeon O'Brien, of the U. S. Army, who wrote the famous West Point Academy song, "Benny Havens, Oh!" which will undoubtedly last as long as the Academy itself. No assembly of cadets ever meet for a convivial time without singing it; and when old grizzled officers come together the tenderest note in their hearts is always reached when one of their number sings "Benny Havens, Oh!" The following is the closing stanza:

"When this life's troubled sea is o'er, and our
last battle through,
If God permits us mortals then His bless'd domain to view,
Then shall we see with glory crowned in proud
celestial row,
The friends we've known and loved so well at
Benny Havens, Oh!
Oh! Benny Havens, Oh!

Upon the death of Surgeon O'Brien, author of the song, who died in Florida, the following stanza was added:

"There comes a voice from Florida, from Tampa's lonely shore.
It is the wail of gallant men; O'Brien is no more!
In the land of sun and flowers his head lies pillowed low,
No more to sing *Petite coquille* at Benny Havens, Oh!
Oh! Benny Havens, Oh!"

A Government Sheriff.

Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, New Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as ever I did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

—An electrical tooth-pulling machine has been invented which extracts seven teeth in five seconds with comparatively little pain to the patient.

A Set of Teeth $10,

at 927 Penn avenue. Dr. TEMPLETON. no1-2tW

VICTORY CERTAIN.

Cheering Democratic Reports From Doubtful States.

A Canvass of Indiana Shows That State to be For Cleveland.

Connecticut Certain and Massachusetts in Doubt.

Logan's Own State Wavering—The Campaign in New Jersey.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 29.—The Democratic State Committee have just completed a careful canvass of the State. The total number of voters in the State as shown by it is 482,161. The number of sure Democratic voters set down is 227,666 and the number of sure Republican votes 211,518. This on the sure vote would show a Democratic majority of 16,848. There is, however, an immense number of men in the State who, while their political predilections are known, either are undecided as to what their Presidential vote will be or decline to make announcement of their intentions. These are classed as "doubtful Democrats" or "doubtful Republicans," according to their known tendencies. Of these the poll shows 14,461 doubtful Democrats and 12,472 doubtful Republicans. In addition to all of these are 7,267 sure National or Greenback voters, 1,089 doubtful Greenback voters, 426 sure Prohibitionists and 130 doubtful Prohibitionists. All of the foregoing figures represent responsible voters having, as it were, a local habitation and a name. Finally there is a class who are here designated as "floaters," who are usually men without family and without any political convictions to speak of. They are the shifting population, who may be fitly characterized as Dorseyites. Of this class there are 5,932. No attempt is made to give them a party classification. These figures complete the grand total, and constitute a much stronger argument in favor of Democratic success than any which has yet been presented.

A TALK WITH GOV. GRAY.

Speaking of the situation in the State, ex-Gov. Gray, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said to-day: "In the agricultural regions, I tell you, the farmers are with us in this fight, and the Republicans will experience some great surprises when the country districts are heard from. Our party has never been more united, never so well organized and never manifested such enthusiasm as now, and it does seem to me that we are bound to win. The vote will be very large, but we will get our full share of the increase. I see that Mr. John C. New claims that his party will carry the Seventh district. There are three counties in that district, and the only reason we did not carry it before by a very large majority was that one of the counties there was a split in our own party, which reduced the usual Democratic majority fully 500 on that office. This year no such difference exists, and we will have fully 1,800 majority in the two counties outside of the Indianapolis county. If Indianapolis gives 2,000 Republican majority, it will do very well, and will still leave us a good margin. I do not think the Republicans are as well prepared to buy votes as they were in Ohio, and even if they were, the floating or purchaseable vote here is much smaller than there. In fact, I feel very confident of success."

THE NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE STATE.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The work being done now by the National and State committees of both parties here is largely of the quiet kind, all the plans for parades, fireworks and speeches having been made. It is said by those who hold their own judgment to be worth something that one of the wisest conclusions of the Democratic managers was to have Governor Cleveland visit New Jersey. All the information which has reached the campaign committee from that State indicates that the Republicans are working in a peculiarly effective way. It is said the efforts of the Republican State Executive Committee are being supplemented by the labors of a corps of the best political manipulators at the disposal of Mr. Elkins, and working on the quiet. The still-hunt is in progress. The manipulators have had personal interviews with nearly all the prominent manufacturers of that State and have secured the co-operation of many of them. There is some talk of insuring New Jersey through wholesale importation. Pennsylvania can spare two or three thousand Republican voters and they may be quietly and inexpensively settled in Jersey. Still the Democrats of New Jersey are well organized and united while the Independent revolt has assumed formidable proportions. There seems no reason why New Jersey's electoral votes should not be counted as certain for Cleveland.

SENATOR BROWN ON BLAINE.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT'S ARGUMENTS PULLED ALL TO PIECES.

ATLANTA, October 29.—At the Democratic mass meeting held in Atlanta last night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic League, Governor McDaniel, Congressman Hammond, United States Senator Brown and other prominent gentlemen spoke. Senator Brown continued his speech of about an hour to Mr. Blaine. He stated that Blaine had until within a very recent period shown a disposition to conduct the campaign upon higher issues, and not to appeal to sectional prejudices and sectional hate. If correctly reported, Mr. Blaine hints at the disfranchisement of the negroes of the South. He states that a large element in the South of colored votes is absolutely denied in the Electoral College, as the Democrats carry all the States where this vote exists, and denounces this as unjust and unfair. The Senator then proceeded to show, by quoting figures, that while it is true that about one million Republican negroes in the "solid South" are precluded from the Electoral College, by reason of being in the minority, there are over two million white Democratic voters in the solid Republican North who have been similarly excluded for the last twenty-four years. He closed by saying: "Surely it is time that such appeals to the worst passions of human nature should be discountenanced by every honest, sober-thinking, righteous people of the section where it is constantly attempted to be used for political ends."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC.

GROWING BELIEF THAT THE STATE WILL VOTE AGAINST BLAINE.

BOSTON, October 29.—As the canvass exceeds the Independent anti-Blaine sentiment displays itself in new and unexpected quarters in this State, and the feeling grows strong among the active men in the movement that Massachusetts will give her vote against Blaine. In spite of the talk about the 53,245 plurality which the State gave Garfield, the Republicans say that the vote of last year—1[illegible],000 majority for Robinson and 29,000 for the remainder of the Republican State ticket—is the only vote for intelligent figuring now. It is a remarkable fact that in almost any town where the Blaine men have flippantly avowed there were no Independents, it has only been necessary to raise the standard of revolt to draw around it from one-fifth to one-third of the Republican voters. The Democratic Committee will issue General Parsons' manifesto as a campaign document, and it is expected that it will be a powerful agency in securing votes for Cleveland, since many Butler men have only desired proof of the trade in order to change to Cleveland.

The effect of General Parsons' manifesto against Butler is beginning to appear. To-day E. P. Bowen, a manufacturer of Lindin, the Sixth ward of Malden, resigned from the Ward and City Committee of the People's party and came out for Cleveland. He travels much in the four Northern New England States, and is anxious that all his friends who know that he has been for Butler shall hear that he regards Butler as a political fraud playing into Blaine's hands. General Parsons has some acquaintance here, and his opposition to Butler has much effect. Mr. Bowen says it will cost Butler 10,000 votes in Massachusetts. He tells further of a manufactory where, of his knowledge, there were ninety-three Republican votes last year, which will go for Cleveland.

HOW CONNECTICUT LOOKS.

ALL INDICATIONS POINTING TO GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SUCCESS.

NEW HAVEN, CT., October 29.—Chairman Lynde Harrison, of the Republican State Committee, predicts victory for Blaine in this State with a majority of 3,000. Chairman Gallagher, of the Democratic Committee, says the State will give Cleveland 10,000 plurality. This is a wide difference of opinion. Having examined the claims of both State Committees, listened to some talk from Butler men, and looked impartially over the field, I am led to believe that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Republicans to win, Connecticut will give its electoral vote to Cleveland by a majority somewhat larger than that by which Tilden carried the State in 1876. The chances are all in Cleveland's favor.

Chairman Gallagher says: "We shall give the Cleveland Electoral ticket 5,000 sure, and I should not be surprised to see 10,000 plurality. We shall also elect Waller and three members of Congress. Our canvass of the State has been made as carefully as possible, but an unusual number of doubtful voters are encountered. We do not regard this as an unfavorable sign. These doubtful men are mainly Republicans. We rely greatly upon the anti-Blaine opposition to secure our majority, and we know it exists. The Butler vote will not be much larger than it ever has been. The Prohibitionists will poll some votes. I would put the Butler vote at 2,500 and that for St. John at 5,000. Butler will hurt the Democrats and St. John the Republicans. The Butler vote has been slipping away from Butler, and some of it has gone to Blaine. We shall gain votes in all the Democratic strongholds, and the Republicans will have all they can do to hold their own in the country."

IN LOGAN'S OWN STATE.

PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ILLINOIS GROWING BRIGHTER.

CHICAGO, October 29.—The Democratic Central Committee has completed a canvass of the State, and while, for prudential reasons, it declines to make known the result in detail, the fact is given out that it indicates a small majority for Cleveland, giving him Illinois' Electoral vote, and that Harrison will be elected Governor by from 12,000 to 15,000 majority. The Independent Republicans, who have done a large amount of work, also claim the State for Cleveland, even more strongly than do the Democrats. In view of the result in Ohio the Republicans have been claiming a majority of the German vote, but General Lieb, the German leader here, asserts that 80 per cent. of the German vote in the State will be cast for Cleveland. The Prohibitionists have made a partial canvass of the State and estimate their vote at 40,000, coming largely from the Republican ranks. Altogether the prospect for a Democratic victory in this State is growing brighter daily.

JONES OBEYS MAHONE.

PETERSBURG, VA., October 29.—Joseph P. Evans, colored Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth district of Virginia, and opponent of Col. James D. Brady, Mahone's candidate, received to-day a letter from B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, requesting his prompt withdrawal from the contest in favar of Brady. Evans telegraphed Jones: "Under no circumstances will I give up my nomination." Later Evans and C. B. Rainey united in a telegram to Jones, suggesting that the letter must be bogus, but if not to send to Petersburg three members of the National Committee, "and we know they will be satisfied of the justice of our case.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S MOVEMENTS.

ALBANY, October 29.—Governor Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Colonel Lamont, leaves to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, for New Haven, Conn., returning to Albany the same night. On Saturday morning he leaves here for New York for the purpose of reviewing the parade of business men's clubs, returning to Albany Saturday night. Governor Cleveland will go to Buffalo to vote, and will return to the Capital Tuesday night, receiving the returns of the election at the Executive chamber.

HENDRICKS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 29.—The Hendricks meeting here to-day was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated that there were 80,000 people in the city. The business portion of the city was profusely decorated. Governor Hendricks spoke in the afternoon from the Leland Hotel. He said the Republican party had been in power long enough and should be ousted. He dwelt upon the tariff especially, arguing in favor of a reduction of taxes. He charged the Republican party with squandering the money appropriated to build up the navy.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE

ASHEVILLE, N. C., October 27.—While the Democratic candidate for Attorney General was addressing a Democratic club here last night several stones were hurled through the windows from the outside, slightly injuring two men. The Republicans here are following the example of their party friends, as shown at Wilmington last week, where a Democratic mass meeting was stoned.

AFTER FLORIDA, IT SEEMS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 29.—Ex-Senator Chaffee arrived here Monday, and is stopping at a private boarding house, avoiding hotels. He has been in close conference with local Republican leaders. The question is asked here, is Florida among States to be raided next Tuesday?

As a cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

FIRE DAMP'S WORK.

Fourteen Dead Miners Taken From the Youngstown Mine.

Found Mangled and Suffocated Eight Hundred Feet Under the Ground.

The Terrible Scenes at the Leisenring Mines a Few Months Ago Repeated.

The Cause of the Accident Veiled in Doubt—List of Killed and Injured.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 28.—The little village of Youngstown presents a sad appearance to-day. Fourteen men who entered the mines yesterday in the health and vigor of manhood now lie cold in death, and five others are seriously injured. The last body was recovered about 3 o'clock this morning. Some of the bodies were fearfully burned and mutilated, while others looked as if they had fallen asleep.

Coroner Batton empanneled a jury this morning, consisting of John W. Darby, Aaron Bowman, O. P. Markle, Richard McLean, A. H. Wycoff and Isaac Hurst, who viewed the bodies and then adjourned to meet in the Town Hall, in this place, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, to hear testimony in regard to the explosion.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The following is a list of the killed and injured:

KILLED.

THOMAS COLE, miner, thirty-seven years old; married, wife and four children; slightly injured and suffocated by after damp.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, miner, thirty-one years old; married, wife and one child; suffocated.

JESSE MILLER, SR., miner; married, wife and six children; burned and suffocated.

JESSE MILLER, JR., son of above named, miner; neck broken.

JAMES PRICE, SR., miner; married, wife and several children; slightly burned and suffocated.

JAMES PRICE, JR., son of above named, miner; slightly burned and suffocated.

SOLOMON VANSICKLE, miner; married, wife and one child; burned to death.

WILLIAM MINERD, coal hauler; married, wife and three children; suffocated.

FRANK NICKLOW, miner; thirty-three years old, married, wife and four children; suffocated.

WILLIE NICKLOW, son of above, miner, eighteen years old; suffocated.

ABRAHAM WILLSON, tracklayer; twenty-eight years old, married, wife and four children; skull crushed and suffocated.

JOSEPH ZEBLEY, night pumper; twenty-two years old, single; part of head blown off.

A. J. LAPES, rope rider; thirty years old, married, wife and two children; burned and suffocated.

ALBERT TAYLOR, miner; twenty-five years old, married, wife; suffocated.

INJURED.

DAVID COLE, track-layer; thirty-three years old, married, wife and three children; severely burned and will probably die.

JACOB COL, SR., coal hauler; fifty years old; burned and bruised.

JAMES DARBY, coal hauler; twenty-three years old; badly burned.

CHAUNCEY WILLSON, coal hauler; eighteen years old; arm broken.

JERRY RINGER, miner; burned.

Willson and Lapes were alive when they were found, but died before they could be carried out of the mine. Cunningham and Minerd were found lying on their faces, with their shirts wrapped round their faces and arms locked. It is thought that there were twenty-four men in the mine at the time of the explosion, only five of whom escaped without serious injury.

WAITING FOR THEIR DEAD.

The scenes at the mouth of the pit as the disfigured bodies of the dead were brought to the surface, and given into the hands of wives and relatives, was distressing in the extreme, and vividly recalled to mind the piteous wails of the bereaved families who waited at the opening of the Leisenring mine last February for the bodies which they knew were coming lifeless to them from the uncompassionate bowels of the earth. It was a sad spectacle indeed, and moved to tears many of the hundreds who had been drawn to the place by the news of the disaster.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

It cannot be stated now whether the explosion was due to the carelessness of the company or not. The miners allege that it was, but on the heels of a calamity like this the first impulse usually is to attribute negligence to the company. It is well known, however, that the Youngstown company has always been very careful, and the knowledge that their mine was a dangerous one, and predisposed to the generation of fire-damp, made them more careful than ever. The mine was inspected every morning, and whenever the presence of fire-damp was detected it was the invariable custom to deny the men admission to it until the gas had been expelled. This was the rule, and the officials say it was rigidly enforced.

But it is claimed by the miners that the company discharged a competent mine boss about two months ago, and have since employed in that capacity one who was not competent to determine whether the mine was safe or not. On Saturday a couple of the men who had been working in the mine, and had detected fire damp there, said in conversation that in their judgment it was only a question of a short time until there would be an explosion as disastrous, probably, as the one at Leisenring.

Laid to Rest.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 27.—The funerals of Wm. Minerd, James Price, Sr., James Price, Jr., Thomas Cole, A. J. Lapes, Abram Wilson, Joseph Gebley, Frank Nicklow, Willie Nicklow and George Cunningham, ten of the victims of the Youngstown mine horror, took place to-day at the cemetery, near Frost's station. The scenes connected with the funerals were of the most solemn and impressive character. After the inquest on Tuesday the dead bodies were conveyed to their respective homes to await the consummation of the last part of this sad drama. Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon wagons containing the remains of the deceased left their late dwellings and wended their way to the church where the funeral services were to be held, followed by weeping friends and awe-stricken acquaintances. Arriving at the church the coffins containing the corpses were carried in and arranged side by side in front of the pulpit, after which an appropriate funeral sermon was preached. At the close of the religious services the coffins were again taken up and carried to the cemetery and the remains consigned to the graves.

The remains of Jesse Miller and son were sent to Myersdale, Somerset county, for interment. Solomon Vansickle was buried in the family burying ground on the Vansickle farm, in Wharton township. The coffin containing the remains of Albert Taylor was shipped to West Virginia. All the expense of the funerals was borne by the owners of the mines, and they will also contribute to the support of the families of the dead men. All of the men who were injured are still living, and it is now thought that they will all recover. Considerable interest is manifested in the inquest, which will be held in this place to-morrow morning, when the exact cause of the explosion will probably be determined and the blame placed where it belongs.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera Raging Among Admiral Courbet's Troops.

LONDON, October 29.—In consequence of the statement in the House of Commons by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that neutrals must regard the French blockade of Formosa as notification of the existence of a state of war between France and China, it is expected that British ports will be closed to transports taking French troops to China. Hong Kong will be closed for the refitting of vessels after naval engagements or as a base of supplies and stores.

Official advices from Pekin have reached the Chinese Embassy and been communicated to Earl Granville, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs. These advices state that the Chinese Government is adverse to any mediation between that country and France.

Rumors have reached here via Shanghai that a severe type of cholera is spreading through the French squadron under Admiral Courbet, now blockading Formosa.

PARIS, October 29.—Admiral Courbet has forwarded a dispatch to Admiral Peyron, Minister of the Marine, in which he describes in the darkest colors the sanitary condition of his men, and expresses a fear that he will be compelled to abandon the attempt to occupy Tamsui, in which event the Admiral would leave two vessels to blockade that port.

MADAME BERNHARDT'S ILLNESS.

PARIS, October 29.—The dramatist M. Sardou has been interviewed, and describes Madame Bernhardt as really ill, and her nerves unstrung and prostrated. Besides her artistic cares, she is subject to money anxieties arising from frightful negligence of her pecuniary affairs. She exaggerates everything in life from grief to joy. She deals in money matters in a break neck fashion, making her money fly right and left. She has exhausting angers and furious heats. Sardou visited her recently, when he found prey her to the most violent excitement, twisting her body, rolling about the carpet, biting a rug, sobbing, and in a high state of exasperation. A domestic drama had evidently just been finished. There were blows in the air. Sardou expects the speedy recovery of Madame Bernhardt, and only a magnetizing doctor is now permitted to see her.

COMPLEXION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 29.—The result of the Parliamentary elections in seventy-four districts is now known. In twenty-nine districts there was no choice. Second ballots will be taken in thirteen of these twenty-nine districts. Socialist candidates will contest with the other candidates. The successful candidates include 13 of Centre, 7 Socialists, 6 German Liberals, 6 National Liberals, 5 Imperialists, 4 Conservatives, 2 People's party, 1 Guelph, 1 Alsatian. Two Socialists were elected in Hamburg, four in Saxony, and one each in Berlin, Altonia and Greiz. Eleven more will probably be elected at the second ballots.

BISHOP O'FARRELL.

ROME, October 29.—The *Osservatore Romano* describes as absurd the story that Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, said the Pope assured him of his sympathy with the Irish, and had expressed a hope of their speedy liberation from English rule. The *Osservatore* says it is impossible to suppose that the Pope expressed himself in such a manner concerning a government wherewith the Vatican desires to maintain the best relations.

CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

THE British Government is preparing to send a force to expel the Boers from the Montsias territory.

THE trial of Cornwall and Kirwin, in Dublin, for unnatural offenses, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners.

FIFTY Bashi-Bazouks, dispatched from Massawah in pursuit of marauders, have deserted in a body to a band of Abyssinian brigands. Two Europeans are held as prisoners by them in hopes of securing ransom.

THE first of a series of meeting in behalf of the Tichborne claimant was held last night in London. The claimant delivered an address to a large and enthusiastic gathering. His persecution he ascribed to the fact that Gladstone's daughter had married into the Tichborne family.

BLAINE'S "PROSPEROUS TIMES."

Hundreds of Idle Men in the Streets of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., October 29.—Forty laborers, both white and colored, left for the West to-day to work at Richmond, Ind. They get $1 25 a day there, which they consider better than nothing here. On the streets of this city are many idle men, owing to the strike in the coal mines. A special from Gore says the greater portion of the workingmen who were there one year ago, busily engaged in mining and at work at iron making, have scattered and gone to other parts in search of employment. The strike has to a great degree gone toward a depopulation of this place and neighboring villages, and business in all departments has suffered severely. The strike has been of such a protracted nature as to become monotonous. The general opinion is that the strike will continue until spring. The non-union mines continue to run as usual and the syndicate claims to be making fair progress in mining with imported men who are arriving in the valley daily.

Canadian Miners Dashed to Death.

HALIFAX, October 29.—This afternoon a cage was being lowered in the west mine of the Canada Steel Company's works, near Londonderry, containing the following men: Richard H. Perry, Charles Villard, Nathaniel Rushton, Oliver Rushton, Daniel Chisholm and John McInnis. The cage was being lowered down Dufferin shaft, when the gearing broke. As the cage fell it was caught down in the shaft and overturned, throwing out the men, who fell a distance of 200 feet. The three first named were killed outright. Two others were fatally injured, and the other one very seriously injured.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. WWS&W

THE COMING HOUSE

Sure to be Democratic by a Good Working Majority,

Which is Proof That Congressman Hopkins Should be Returned.

Blaine Again Dodges the Prohibition Question.

A Republican Device to Capture the St. John Vote Unearthed.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.—Both of the Congressional campaign committees have practically ended their work. Little was done by either body beyond the distribution of franked documents. Mr. McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Committee, says that he has not kept the run of the nominations or the prospects of candidates, and that the whole matter has been turned over to the several State Chairmen. He privately concedes that the Democrats will retain control of the House of Representatives. Secretary Post has sent to all of the Democratic Congressmen a circular inquiring into the prospects in their respective districts, and has received replies from about one-fourth of those to whom the circular was addressed.

From all the information obtainable here, and a careful calculation of the chances, it is evident that the Democratic majority, which is too great in the present House, will be reduced to a wholesome figure in the next, but the most sanguine Republican claims do not wipe it out. Taking the status where changes are likely to occur, and making the most liberal concessions to the Republicans, the result will be about as follows:

THE DELEGATION BY STATES.

Alabama, the Democrats will probably lose the Fourth, or Black district, now represented by Shelley.

California, with a solid delegation of six Democrats in the present House, will return three or four Republicans.

Connecticut, with three Democratic members, may lose one.

Florida is expected to send a Democrat in place of Bisbee, Republican.

Illinois is sure to return all the Democratic members, except Neece, Worthington and possibly Morrison, against whom the Republicans are making a hard fight, and there may be a gain of a Democrat in place of Finerty, Blaineite.

Indiana will suffer the loss of English and Lamb, Democrats, and possibly of Wood and Ward.

Iowa has five Democrats in the present House, and fusion may add one to the number in the next, the Democrats claiming the First, now represented by McCord, Republican, who had 238 plurality in 1882.

Kentucky will return a solid delegation to the Forty-ninth Congress, a Democratic gain of two.

Louisiana will probably suffer the loss of one Democratic member, owing to the split in the Fifth district, although Kellogg may be beaten, which would leave the delegation unchanged politically.

Maryland will send a Democrat in place of Helton, Republican.

Massachusetts has three Democratic members now and will send three to the next Congress.

Michigan has six Democrats, but will not be able to return more than half of them.

Mississippi will send a Democrat in place of Jeffords, Republican, making the delegation solid.

Missouri will elect McLean, Republican, in the Ninth, now represented by Broadhead, Democrat, and the Republicans will carry the Thirteenth, giving them a gain of two.

Nevada will return Cassidy, Democrat.

New Jersey will send three Democrats, leaving the delegation unchanged.

In New York the Democrats will suffer the loss of Hardy's district in the city and those of Wemple, Spriggs, Greenleaf, Stevens and Rogers are in doubt. In no event is it likely that more than five districts can be lost to the Democrats.

North Carolina will send a Democrat from the district now represented by York, Republican.

Ohio has suffered a loss of four Democrats.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats have six sure districts, with the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh in doubt. Giving the Democrats three out of the seven doubtful districts and they will get nine members, which is a loss of three.

Tennessee will probably gain a Republican in the Tenth or Memphis district.

Texas will send a Democrat in place of Ochiltree; a gain of one.

Virginia will give a gain of two for the Democrats.

West Virginia will send a Democrat to succeed Goff.

Wisconsin will suffer a loss of three Democrats.

These losses and gains foot up as follows:

Loss	35
Gain	11
Total loss	24

A change of 24 districts will make a total of 48 to be taken from the present Democratic majority of 77. This leaves 29 majority for the Democrats after the most liberal concessions to the Republicans. The majority may go as low as twenty, but with the tide toward Cleveland in the doubtful States it is most likely to reach fifty. No matter how the Presidential election may go it is certain that the House will be Democratic by a good majority, and the Republicans cannot figure out the result in any other way.

BLAINE DODGES AGAIN.

SOME POINTED QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM, WHICH HE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OLEAN, N. Y., October 28.—At the Blaine reception here an event occurred not down on the program, and which was not recorded by the Mulligan reporters aboard the train. Early yesterday morning W. H. H. Bartram, the prominent Prohibition lecturer, a lifelong Republican, who addressed a large audience here Saturday night, telegraphed the following series of questions to Mr Blaine at Jamestown:

"Will you please answer the following questions at Olean to-day, that the people may know the position you and the Republican party occupy?

"1. Is the Republican party in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia and the Territories by Congressional legislation?

"2. Will you, if elected, recommend such legislation?

"3. Are you in favor of encouraging the manufacture of intoxicating liquor as one of the existing forms of American industry?

"4. Would you make the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors permanent, in order to make the tax thereof a permanent resource to all the States?"

Mr. Blaine received the dispatch at 9 o'clock, and did not arrive until 2 o'clock, giving him plenty of time to digest the questions. The Prohibitionists also distributed thousands of dodgers containing the questions and stating that Blaine was expected to answer during his stop here. When the train arrived the bills were thrust into his hands and several prominent Republicans urged him to reply, but he dodged as usual, and did not dare make any answer. The Prohibitionists are redoubling their efforts, and Mr. Blaine's second dodge has made them many recruits among temperance Republicans.

WILL BE LYNCHED IF CAUGHT

An Unknown Fiend's Assault Upon a Woman and Her Children.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., October 29.—There is great excitement in Cabell county over the outrageous assault of some unknown fiend on Mrs. A. Hoffman and her children a day or two ago. While Mrs Hoffman and her daughters were standing near the house in the dusk of the evening, one of the children was felled to the earth by a stone. The mother ran to the house with her children, pursued by a man who fired three shots at the fleeing woman. Mrs. Hoffman reached the house and locked the door, but the ruffian broke it open and struck the mother to the ground. She broke away from him and ran up stairs, while her children had gone. The man went outside and proceeded to demolish all the windows with rocks, after which he attempted to go up stairs to kill the woman and children. Mrs. Hoffman met him at the top of the stairs and felled him to the bottom with a heavy shovel, and neighbors being attracted by this time, the unknown scoundrel made his escape. He will be lynched if caught.

A BRIBE REFUSED.

How Salmon P. Chase Differed from James G. Blaine.

The following letter by Chief Justice Chase was written while he was Secretary of the Treasury:

"WASHINGTON, June 2, 1863.

"*To ——, Esq., Philadelphia:*

"* * * You informed me two or three weeks ago that you had purchased 300 shares of Philadelphia and Erie railroad stock for me. At that time I was expecting means of payment from the sale of a farm in Ohio, and would have been glad to hold the stock for income. The sale, however, has not yet been effected, and I have, therefore, not been able to make payment.

"This morning I have yours of yesterday, notifying me that you have sold the stock at an advance, which gives a profit $4,200 on the transaction, and you enclose me a check for that amount.

"As I had not paid for the stock, and did not contemplate purchasing with any view to re-sale, I cannot regard the profit as mine, and therefore return the check for $4,200. It is herewith enclosed.

"I am much obliged to you for your willingness to regard the money paid for the stock as a temporary loan from you to me. But I cannot accept the favor. When Congress at the last session saw fit to clothe me with very large powers over currency and financial movements, I determined to avoid every act which could give occasion to any suspicion that I would use the powers conferred on me to affect markets unnecessarily, or at all, with reference to the private advantage of anybody. To carry out this determination faithfully I must decline to receive any advantage from purchases or sales made with a view to profits expected from the rise or fall of market prices. For these reasons I must decline to receive the check. For, in order to be able to render the most efficient service to our country, it is essential for me to be right as well as to seem right and to seem right as well as to be right."

At 85 Cents and $1

Children's Grain, Heavy Soles, Sewed, Sole Leather Tip, Button Shoes, 5 to 8 and 8 to 10½, at G. D. SIMEN'S,
TH&S 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

At the Mercy of Roughs.

WINNEPEG, MANITOBA, October 29.—Information received at Fort Arthur says the police force sent to Michipicote was inadequate to quell the disturbance. A gang of about thirty desperate roughs have their headquarters two miles from the village and keep up a reign of terror.

Just in Time.

Ladies' Cloth Flannel-Lined, Foxed Balls, 3 to 8, at $1 25, and Button at $1 50 per pair, at G. D. SIMEN'S,
TH&S 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

—The blind seldom smoke. Soldiers and sailors who lose their sight in action continue smoking for a short time, but eventually give it up.

A Special Bargain.

at 85 cents, children's grain, sewed, spring-heel, button Shoes, 8 to 10½, at G. D. SIMEN'S,
TH&S 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

VIVAT REX!

BY H. A. FREEMAN.

There's a tyrant who rules with a sceptre of might,
His subjects are legion, and black, brown, or white,
From equator to pole they acknowledge his right,
And are steadfast and loyal and true.
His mandates are honored in feverish haste,
And deference paid to each whim of his taste,
His speech is with infinite eloquence graced,
And yet he says nothing but "goo."

How long has he reigned? Since the world was begun,
And his reign will endure till its glories are done.
There's nothing so wonderful under the sun
As this king who has nothing to do
But to eat and to sleep and be always at hand
To enslave a new subject or give a command,
Which they fly to obey, for they all understand
Although he says nothing but "goo."

Ah, velvety despot, how silken your chains!
How cherished your bondage o'er all earthly gains,
How sweeter your voice than celestial strains,
As you lie in your cradle and coo.
No monarch e'er reigned with a sway so complete,
Whose subjects so abjectly kneeled at his feet,
Whose rule was so dear and whose thraldom so sweet
As this one who says nothing but "goo."

BLAINE'S BOOMELET

Given a Certificate of Character by "Leading" Preachers,

And Dined by Two Hundred Millionaire Monopolists at Delmonico's

Who Are Expected to Come Down With Boodle.

Jay Gould's Partner Heads the "Business Men's Parade."

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 29.—James G. Blaine arose about 9 o'clock this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock a delegation of pastors, representing churches in New York, Brooklyn and other cities in the vicinity, gathered in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Word was sent to Mr. Blaine that his presence was desired in the grand saloon and before Mr. Blaine made his appearance several hundred pastors of churches and divinity students were assembled. He was introduced to the clergy by the Rev. Dr. King and the Rev. Dr. Burchard, the chairman of the delegation delivered an address of welcome, which he closed with the following insult to the Democracy:

"We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion. We are loyal to our flag; we are loyal to you."

The Rev. Drs. Spier, Macarthur and Roberts and Mr. Halliday also delivered short addresses. Mr. Blaine seemed affected by the reception and the sentiments illustrated by the addresses. When these were ended he replied with some talk about the workingman, the tariff and the church. At noon Mr. Blaine lunched *en famille*, and then had a short conference with Chairman B. F. Jones, of the National Committee, Levi P. Morton and Steve Elkins, his boodle managers. It is said that Mr. Morton assured Mr. Blaine that his begging in Wall street had proved successful, and that the money would be ready to buy up New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, North Carolina and Florida.

THE "BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE."

About one o'clock Mr. Blaine, accompanied by his wife, daughter and ex-Senator Platt, went for a drive in Central Park. The party returned about 3:30 o'clock, when Mr. Blaine, with Judge Noah Davis and Captain Williams, hastened to the platform in Madison Square to witness the business men's parade. It was the first "business men's" procession in honor of James G. Blaine and his cause, and the most strenuous efforts had been made to do proper honor to the magnetic candidate. But the term "business men's" parade was a misnomer, for not one-half of those who marched up Broadway were not representatives of any commercial interest, not that there were no business men in line, for there were, and that, too, from some of the best and most solid houses in the city. Still the procession was far from presenting that spontaneous outporing of old merchants and manufacturers that was so conspicuous in the Cleveland demonstration last Saturday. Sandwiched in between the legitimate business men were scores of people imported from Maryland, Philadelphia, New Jersey and Long Island. In the very front rank of the Stock Exchange parade there marched with stealthy step, a slender little man with sandy whiskers. It was Wash. Conner, the partner of Jay Gould. Mr. Gould himself intended to march, but the nasty dampness dissuaded him and his business partner went instead. All along the line Mr. Conner's well-known features were pointed out and he was yelled at a hundred times with, "Hello, Wash., where's the Monopoly King?" Taken altogether, the front ranks of the Stock Exchange battalion looked like a convention of railway monopolists. Along the entire line of march the streets were only fairly crowded with spectators, who hissed or applauded as the sentiment suited. A careful count made from three separate stations placed the number in line at 13,350, including bands and every person in line. There was little enthusiasm before Madison Square was reached.

DINING WITH MILLIONAIRE MONOPOLISTS.

In the evening Delmonico's was filled with millionaires. A marvelously elaborate banquet was served there. The expenses were borne by 200 gentlemen of the Republican party, all of whom are personally and pecuniarily interested, one way or the other, in preventing a change of administration in Washington. The object of the banquet was two-fold, nominally to honor J. G. Blaine, but really to raise a corruption fund of $500,000, with which to attempt to defeat the will of the people. Every gentleman who was invited was expected to bring with him a check to be used for the benefit of the guest of the evening. The banqueting hall was gorgeously decorated, and with its warmth and flood of gaslight its green tropical plants, and banks of cut-flowers, its glittering cut-glass chandeliers and its gold-framed mirrors, made a dazzling picture, on the like of which ordinary mortals such as dwell in the Hocking valley are not permitted to gaze. The flowers and plants alone had cost a small fortune. The hosts [illegible] It was [illegible] when Mr. Blaine and Evarts reached Delmonico's. They "bowed and scraped and backed" as if they were in the presence of a despotic foreign potentate. The reception over, the committee escorted Mr. Blaine and Mr. Evarts to the banqueting hall. The only speeches were made by Blaine and Evarts.

Protection, such protection against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, well, as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Oddities of the Campaign----"Camille," the Frail One, and a Marching Club.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood Talks Literature and Other Candidates Melt a Man of Muscle.

A New Thing in the Necromancy of the Sphinx Puzzle.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 24.—Poor Camille was dying for ten cents on the stage of a Bowery theatre. She was disposed to be conscientious about it, notwithstanding the dime low price of admission. Neither gasp nor moan did she mean to omit from the role. She had tottered across the room to the mirror and yelled at her emaciated reflection, in strict imitation of Clara Morris; and she had just fallen exhausted and hopeless on the couch, at the juncture of the play where the arrival of Armand is announced. Tears were falling copiously from the feminine eyes in the audience, and the masculine vision was somewhat moist, too. Camille was sobbing convulsively, and a pin couldn't have dropped without being caught at it, so still was the listening. Then came faintly the distant notes of "Sweet Violets." Was the dramatic lover approaching to sentimental music? It sounded so. The tune increased in distinctness, and it seemed evident that Armand was marching to the death bed of his sweetheart with a full band. The volume of sound disclosed the squeak of fifes, the blare of bugles and the beat of drums. There was a momentary expectation of procession of Armand on the stage, with spectacular effects; and then the hurrahs and other hubbub of a political torchlight parade came unmistakably from the street. The strife for exit couldn't have been much greater if an alarm of fire had incited it.

"Armand is here!" shrieked the actress.

So was the procession. The thousand men and boys were not deterred by the idea of losing a portion of their ten cents' worth. No stress of dramatic interest could stop the stampede. The women joined in it. The dying heroine sat upright with unseemly strength, and gazed angrily at the disappearing audience. Afterward she died in disgust before less than a hundred persons. That is how we feel in the matter of Presidential politics.

CAMPAIGN HUMORS AND ODDITIES.

The campaign has suddenly become large enough to fill the town. It mixes itself with about all of the sights and sounds. The great Brooklyn bridge is in close view from the window where I write. Its wheeled traffic at all times consists to a rather depressing degree of funeral corteges on their way to the cemeteries across the river. But at this moment there is a curious enlivenment. The roadway for carriages is alongside but lower than the section for pedestrians. A hearse somberly heading twenty coaches is moving along the former passage of the bridge, and elevated at its very side walk, a political target company, with a flaring banner and a blazing band. From my point of observation, the staff of the banner seems to be planted on the hearse, and certainly the enthusiastic but straggling marchers are disheveled enough for mourners. The tune for this dual procession is "The man that knows it all;" A being thus endowed might interestingly tell the fate of both candidate and corpse.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

Well, in this particularly varied canvass let us be polite to the woman candidate. Belva Lockwood has not relinquished the skirts of her sex, and must not be debarred from the feminine right of very free speech. But in an interview I contrived to make her talk about something as to which she possibly is better informed than on political issues. I asked her if she had ever known Bayard Taylor's widow personally. She replied that she had met her frequently in Washington years ago.

"A life of the poet has just been published, you know," I said, "and his widow edited the volume. In it are numerous letters, including his correspondence with the girl who became his first wife. These epistles are filled with protestations of the most ardent and devoted love. She died so soon after marriage that their honeymoon had no wane, but was stopped short by death, thus leaving her always his new-made bride in memory. Now, Mrs. Lockwood, what do you imagine the feelings of the second wife to have been in preparing these letters for publication?"

There was nothing jocose in my intention. I simply wished to get a noted woman's ideas on a womanly matter.

"There is no doubt in my mind," was the reply, "that the widow Taylor was extremely proud of her famous husband, and that she regarded every line he wrote, no matter what it was, as the expression of genius. Other folks were a little inclined, I think, to rate him a no more than a man of carefully cultivated literary taste, without the ability to do original work of special brilliance; in fact, there was a general impression among publishers and authors that he got rather more than he deserved in the way of fame; but Mrs. Taylor deemed him a positive wonder. That is why I suppose she would not suppress his love letters addressed to her predecessor—she would have thought their destruction sacreligious; but it isn't possible, at all, that she could really enjoy putting them before the world. It is not in the nature of woman."

The language shows that Belva knows how to express opinions clearly. Indeed, she did not impress me as being a crank. I estimate her as a shrewd woman who has gone into a burlesque campaign for the purpose of advertising herself as a lawyer. She added to what I have already given: "Do you know, sir, that there wouldn't be a more perplexing religious question—if it were once taken up for serious consideration—than that of the meeting of twice married persons in the other world. The Bible says there is no marriage in heaven; but, all the same, won't it be embarrassing for a man to encounter there two or three women to each of whom he has in this world sworn everlasting consecration?"

CLEVELAND, BLAINE AND HARRY HILL.

Besides Belva, we have had the mere male candidates in town, and at the same hotel, though not simultaneously. Each has had reason to see, in case he did not look beyond the crowd which surrounded him, indications of triumphant popularity. There were men who, to gratify curiosity, projected themselves upon all the nominees with protestations of ardent fealty. One of these was the notorious Harry Hill. I happened to be present when he got into Blaine's room. Police Captain Williams, of the precinct including the hotel, is a Republican of value, and he introduced Hill.

"I've heard of you," said Blaine, affably and off hand; "how do you do?"

Hill replied that he was quite well, but that he should become dreadfully ill in case the Republicans were defeated, though he did not deem such a thing possible. Subsequently, I found him in the presence of Cleveland, to whom he was presented by Algernon S. Sullivan, who said: "Governor, here is one of our citizens not unknown to fame—Harry Hill."

"Good afternoon, Mr. Hill—how do you do?" Cleveland remarked.

The brazen old sport declared that his only concern of body or mind was as to the fortunes of the Democratic canvass, for which, however, he anticipated nothing but victory. I afterward waylaid him in the corridor and offered to take him to Butler. He thanked me and accepted; and, on grasping the hand of Butler he exclaimed, with an air of sizing him up from a pugilistic standpoint, "General, I do believe me, sure, you'll knock 'em all out." When I taxed him with duplicity, and demanded his real sentiment, he replied: "It h'aren't for me to 'old no political h'opinion, but I were sincere when I told Butler he could knock the h'other chawps h'out. He could do it in a ring, one h'after t'other. That's my belief, an' I'd back it if a match could be fixed up."

THE LATEST THING IN NECROMANCY.

A puzzling thing is on exhibition in this city. Spiritualists get out of the perplexity easily, believing that it is a phenomenon of materialization, but spectators with little faith in the supernatural are immensley annoyed by the failure to make a reasonable solution. What they see is a pretty girl as far down as her belt, at which point she ceases as abruptly as though she had met with a buzz saw. She is a slender creature, and it is imaginable that she may have been vivisected at that small circumference of her hour-glass-body; but her sands of life surely couldn't continue to run with the lower half altogether absent, as it seems to be. The torso is set on a shelf, as though it were a marble bust; but it is so unclassically alive as to speak in a London cockney accent, with a grievous displacement of the letter H. Talking heads have long been familiar in wizard shows, but they have invariably depended for illusion upon mirrors, so placed as to conceal the hidden part of the performer's person, and at the same time to reflect the top or sides of the open-fronted enclosure. For example, the once famous Sphinx produced by Hartz was done with a three-legged table, with mirrors set in between two of the legs, so that the curtains were reflected from the sides of the recess in such a manner as to make the spectator think he was looking under the table at the similar curtain in the rear. Anderson used to display a Floating Head, resting on a cushion apparently without any support, but really placed on a big mirror which extended from the front bottom of the recess to the rear top, thus reflecting the ceiling at an angle, making it appear to be the back wall. The performer stood under the glass with her head thrust up through an aperture, which the cushion served to conceal. But Thauma, as the present trick is called, has no mirrors, as is conclusively proved by the free interposition of objects on all sides of it. Moreover, she rests on a small board which is strung from cords, and on which she occasionally swings sideways. This board is at times taken away entirely, and she then holds her fragmentary self up by grasping the cords. The exhibitor freely explores the space underneath, showing beyond question that the missing part of her body is not there. She is not a shadow projected by a camera from a concealed original, for visitors are permitted to reach across the railing and grasp her hand; and sometimes she will roguishly lift your palm to her lips in a manner entirely tangible. But it won't do to let the kiss of a handsome girl deter us from the duty of exposure. In a persistent half hour, I definitely located her invisible half, and ascertained, convincingly to myself, how the illusion is achieved.

"Would you mind shaking hands with me again?" I asked.

The fact had occurred to me that a person standing upright can be overbalanced by a moderate pull, unless artificially supported in position. She readily extended her right hand, and gripped it firmly. Affecting to be toppled by a chair, which I managed to kick over, I gave a hard jerk; but she was as firm as a rock so far as any movement toward the front of the alcove was concerned while she swung freely from side to side. That proved her to be suspended as nearly horizontal as possible while lifting her head and shoulders upright. Her arms and bosom were bared by a fashionable evening corsage, and this display of genuine flesh sustained my theory, since there was a perceptible stretching of the skin of her breast lengthwise, in consequence of the curving of her trunk backward. Besides, it was palpably necessary for her to rest one or both elbows on the board in order to maintain her position, except when she grasped the cords; and this she would not have been compelled to do if standing upright. Again, when I requested the exhibitor to pass my cane up and down behind her, he could do so only as low as the point where, according to my conclusion, her body projected directly to the rear. She had evidently been chosen for the service with reference to her shape, which, while very slender, yet was disproportionately plump like a pigeon. The portion of the waist which seemed to be prematurely terminate her body was a false construction, beginning just below the real bosom, and ending wholly in front of the actual body at the belt line. Without doubt, the undisclosed portion of the figure is clad skin-tight, so as to make as small bulk as practicable, and in a color to be most nearly imperceptible in the rather dim light of the recess round which are several reflectors turned toward the spectator, so as to blind him. Only one surmise need be added to these certainties. Edgar A. Poe indulged in far more than that proportion of guesswork in his famous exposition of the automaton chess player. I am convinced that a camera is used to throw subduing and downcast shadows on the already greatly obscured body and legs of the suspended girl. CYMON.

MASS MEETING.

A grand mass meeting will be held at Clinton, Allegheny county, on Friday, October 31. Speakers will be Hon. S. B. Wilson, of Beaver; Freeman Brady, of Washington; D. F. Patterson and Morrison Foster, of Allegheny county. It has been usual every Presidential campaign to hold an immense gathering at the above point, at which the citizens of Beaver and Washington counties adjacent have attended.

A LORD'S SON.

The Big Horn Mountain Tragedy.

How the Adventuresome Son of Lord Leigh Met His Death in the Far West.

The Terrible Fall Down a Precipice in the Big Mountain Range.

The body of the Hon. Gilbert H. C. Leigh, M. P., eldest son of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, England, who, was killed by falling down a precipice, in the Ten Sleepers Canyon, Bighorn Mountains, on September 14 left New York city on the White Star steamer Britannic yesterday morning, in charge of his uncle, the Rev. Canon Leigh, and his brother, the Hon. D. Leigh, who had come to this country for the purpose. W. H. Greufell, of Taplow Court, Bucks, late member for Salisbury in the British Legislature, was found Tuesday night at the Brevoort House, by a New York reporter. Mr. Grenfell is a good-looking, athletic Englis man, about six feet in height, with a bronzed and weather worn face, and brown moustache and hair. He gave a succinct account of the sad event, although anxious to say nothing which would be painful to the family of the deceased gentleman. He said: "We left England in the Germanic on August 7, and traveled by way of Chicago, St. Paul and the Northern Pacific to Custer, from there making our way to the Big Horn Mountains. We reached New York on the 15th and I proceeded to Niagra, where I swam across the pool. We joined again at Chicago. There were five in the party. Mr. Leigh, myself, two hunters named Bob Stewart and 'Ted' and another man as cook. I had not been in this country before; but it was nothing new to Leigh. He had been here halt a dozen times and knew almost every foot of the ground in the district we went to. It was on Sunday, September 14, that Leigh was lost, and we found the body on the 21st. We had a camp at the bottom of the canyon, and he saddled his horse and left about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We waited till very late in the evening, but he did not come in, nor did he reach camp all night, so we became certain that something serious had happened. We did not expect him in early, as he had gone out late, and had he killed anything it would have taken him a considerable time to return to camp."

"What steps did you take?" asked the reporter.

"The hunter went down to the forks of the canyon and hunted about carefully. He fired several shots and shouted, but there was no response. We became further alarmed and began a search which proved to be a very long one. We found his horse about two miles up the canyon, with his coat tied on its back. Bob Stewart was unable to find anything further, and came back to me saying: 'I guess we have another lost man.' We all continued the search for a week, going from ledge to ledge, and examining carefully every cave and every bear-hole. It was very hard work for the men, but not so much for a member of the Alpine Club, who had been three times up the Matterhorn. Finding nothing, on Saturday I wrote a letter to Mr. Morton Fowler, who manages a ranche for the Powder River Cattle Company, and who knew Leigh well, having been out hunting with him several times. I intended to send Bob Stewart off with the letter early on Sunday morning, and after doing so we started again on the search. We had been twice over the ground, but we went again, and soon found a hat which we recognized as Leigh's. We came upon the body soon afterward. It was hidden in a kind of a hollow, below a black rock about eighty feet high. Curiously enough, the clothes were not torn. He must have been killed immediately. The skull was smashed in and the back, thigh and one of the legs broken. He was lying on his back, with the head upward. The body had not been touched by any animals and I covered it with my blanket, secured by stones. We were three miles from the camp. I sent off for a doctor to see what could be done in the way of embalming the body. It was not at all decomposed, as it was lying in a very cool place where the sun could not get at it."

"What is your theory concerning the cause of the accident?"

"Oh, I know exactly how it happened. We had hunted this canyon for a week and we both knew it by heart. For some miles the rock is quite perpendicular, the lowest ledge being at least 100 feet in height. There is only one place where you can get up it, about a mile and a half up the canyon. He got up there, and then came back along the precipice. I went up and followed his tracks for a considerable distance. The ground at the place where he fell shelves rapidly and he could not see the precipice below. I could see plainly the place where he had slipped. There was a tree about ten or fifteen yards below and his rifle had caught upon this; it was on the very edge of the precipice. I should like you to make it clear that his death was not caused in any way by carelessness. The place was simply a trap, and he fell into it. I have no doubt he was trying to get back to the place where he had left his horse, about 200 yards away. He was very adventurous and plucky.

"He was the most modest and unselfish man I ever knew, and was a great favorite with every one we met. He had singular nerve and resources in time of difficulty, but in this case no amount of watchfulness could have saved him, for the precipice was quite hidden until he was upon it. Poor fellow, he was going home the next day, and we thought he had gone out to have a last look round. The place where he fell was very slippery and covered with loose stones. We made a kind of rude conveyance by lashing the trunks of two trees together, and, placing the body upon it, had it drawn by a horse across the mountains. After we had crossed the mountains, which we did by stages of twenty-five miles a day, we had to take the body 130 miles by wagon before we struck the railway. At Rock Creek Leigh's brother, the Hon. Dudley Leigh who has a sheep farm near San Francisco, and is now the heir to the title and estates, met us. We got a metallic coffin from Buffalo and at last got the box to New York."

The Hon. Gilbert Henry Chandos Leigh was born in the year 1857. He was up to the time of his death Member for South Warwickshire in the British Parliament. He was educated first at Harrow and then at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where, in 1874, he graduated. His father, Lord Leigh, is one of the best known of the Whig Peers, and the deceased gentleman, like all his family, was a Liberal.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal. 1-ru

VIRGINIA will send to Congress one of her ablest men in the person of Hon. John W. Daniel, who will undoubtedly be elected from the Lynchburg district. Mr. Daniel is one of the finest orators in the land, and in addition to considerable legislative experience, is an able lawyer, being the author of several standard legal works. With Tucker, Daniel, Barbour and Geo. D. Wise in the House the Old Dominion will have cause to be proud of her delegation.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is agreeable, sure cure*

FURTHER arrests of Nihilists have been made at St. Petersburg.

BRUTAL SLUGGERS.

A Fierce Six Round Fight in Rochester, N. Y.

A Boy of Eighteen Knocks His Older Antagonist Insensible.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 26.—A most bloody and punishing ring fight took place this morning at a well known sporting resort on Central avenue. The principals were Jim Burns, "The Strong Boy of Rochester," and Jack McDermott, who stood before John L. Sullivan for three pounds. The men have been enemies for some time past, and to settle their differences they agreed to meet with bare knuckles to a finish, according to prize ring rules. Each posted $100 as battle money, and tickets entitling the holders to witness the mill were sold at $5 each. A ring was pitched on the grass in the rear of the hostelry, and at 4 o'clock the men entered it. Charles Donnolly was selected as referee and timekeeper. Burns was first to shy his hat into the roped arena. He was in full ring costume and was accompanied by Jim McHugh, the light weight pugilist from New York. Burns is eighteen years old, 5 feet, 10½ inches, and weighed 165 pounds. McDermott was seconded by Prof. La Roughee. He is twenty-nine years old, 5 feet, 11¼ inches tall and weighed 180 pounds. When everything was ready, time was called and the men and their seconds shook hand in true ring fashion, and the battle begun.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Round 1.—McDermott was evidently intent on forcing the fighting. He led with his left at Burns' stomach, but was short, and Burns countered heavily on the point of the jaw sending McDermott to the grass. Time 1 minute.

Round 2.—Burns had received instructions from McHugh to force the fighting, and when time was called he ran toward his antagonist and met him in his own corner. There was no sparring, as both men were anxious to get to work. They pummelled each other regardless of the punishment received, and intent on inflicting injuries. It was give and take and ended by McDermott going to the ground. Time, 2:50.

McDermott's right eye was closed and blood was flowing from his nose, mouth and ear. Burns' lip was split and he was cut over his left eye.

Round 3.—McDermott was very weak on his legs and had the use of but one eye. His left fist had been injured by contact with one of the stakes. Burns could hardly breathe, so badly bruised was his chest and ribs. It was hurricane fighting, and both did very effective work. Burns was bleeding from the nose and ear. He fought McDermott all around the ring and knocked him down in his own corner by a swinging right-hander on the ribs. The round lasted two minutes.

THE WIND-UP A BLOODY ONE.

Round 4.—Burns rushed his man all over the ring. McDermott fought bravely, but his antagonist was too strong for him, and with terrific left banders drove him back to to his corner, where he fell from exhaustion. The round lasted 2 minutes and 55 seconds.

Round 5 and last.—McDermott was nearly blind and very much dazed, but when lifted from his chair by his seconds he walked mechanichally but gamely to the scratch. Burns essayed a smile and rushed at his almost helpless adversary, and dealt him a terrific left-hander on the bellows box, following up with a right hand rib tickler. Then he send in his right and left on the mouth, nose and eyes of the fireman. After a minute's fighting he fell senseless in the centre of the ring. He was carried to his corner, and though his seconds did all in their power to revive him, he failed to recover consciousness in time to toe the scratch for the sixth round. Burns was awarded the fight. McDermott remained insensible for twenty minutes. The total fighting time was eleven minutes and twenty-five seconds.

ENDS IN A DRAW.

Teemer Fails to Defeat Gaudaur in Their Race Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—The single-scull race between Teemer and Gaudaur for $500 a side, three miles with a turn, Teemer to give Gaudaur five seconds start, was rowed at Creve-Cour Lake, near this city, this afternoon. Rain fell steadily during the day and until half an hour previous to the race. The attendance was small. A start was made promptly at 4:30 P. M., Gaudaur getting away with thirty-seven strokes and was making about two and a half lengths when Teemer started, five seconds later. Gaudaur maintained the lead about a mile, when Teemer spurted and gained one length. Gaudaur turned first, one length and a half in advance. Teemer spurted again after turning, and caught his antagonist in a quarter of a mile, and the next quarter gained a lead of a clear length. Gaudaur then spurted and drew up level with Teemer, and from this point about half a mile from home the struggle was persistent and desperate Each was evidently doing their very best. Neither one, apparently, could get away from the other, or gain a lead of even a foot, and the finish was so close that the referee, Thomas J. Gallagher, decided neither had won and the race must be rowed over. Teemer and Eph Morris claimed the race by two feet, while Parker, the judge at the outcome for Gaudaur, claimed the latter was one foot and a half in advance. The referee, however, whose boat was a little in the rear of the rowers when they crossed the line, decided as above, and gave the friends of the sculler the privilege of naming a day for the next trial, Sunday next, November 2, being selected. No official timers were appointed, but gentlemen on the referee's boat held a watch on the men and give the time at 20:08 for Teemer.

The New Belgian Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, October 26.—The following cabinet has received the approval of Leopold: Bernardt, President of Council, Minister of Finance; Volder, Justice; Thonissen, Interior and Instruction; General Pontus, War; Peersborn, Railways; Chimay, Foreign Affairs; Moreau, Agriculture.

The second ballots for communal representatives, held to-day in various parts of Belgium, resulted in the return of twenty-six Liberals, twelve Clericals and ten Independents. Serious disorders occurred at Renaix and Morialme.

THE PRINTERS' ADDRESS.

The Printers of New York City to the Workingmen of the United States.

(From an address issued October 24.)

* * * The Republican party is the party of the rich. It has no sympathy for the poor man. It has become the tool of the monopolist, and with unblushing effrontery has placed the most pronounced enemies of organized labor in high places. The late Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Senator Sabin, made his millions out of convict labor, while honest labor starved, or, driven to desparation by long-continued want, was forced to acts of dishonesty. The present Chairman of the same committee, Mr. Jones, was the first man to import panper labor from Europe. Mr. Blaine's principal manager, Stephen B. Elkins, is his warm personal friend. He is a part owner of mines and railroads in West Virginia, where men are employed at low wages and subjected to all sorts of of indignities. You all know the wretched condition of the poor miners in the Hocking valley, but you only lately heard that James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, is a shareholder in this grinding monopoly. Laborers, citizens of this free Republic, will you vote for James G. Blaine, the man who countenances such vile traffic as the importation of foreign white slaves to work in the mines in which he is a stockholder? Your remedy lies in the ballot. There never was a more propitious moment for American labor to assert itself than the present. Cast your ballot against James G. Blaine now, and it will bring forth in the future better results for organized labor in general than hundreds of strikes, and will not entail any suffering upon you, which strikes usually do. The exigencies of the occasion demand that all who seek the defeat of James G. Blaine as the champion of the monopolists must concentrate their efforts to insure the election of Grover Cleveland. When you are voting, think of your families. Boycott James G. Blaine, the enemy of organized labor. Put your vote where it will do the most good, and vote for Grover Cleveland.

W. H BAILEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
E. J. KEAN, Secretary.

WHAT BLAINE DID.

At the Washington Depot When Garfield Was Assassinated.

(Boston Special.)

At an Independent meeting in Brookline Wednesday night, Mr. C. C. Soule brought a charge of personal cowardice against Mr. Blaine. He asserted that when President Garfield was shot, Mr. Blaine, instead of springing to the assistance of the falling man or pursuing the murderer, thought only of his own safety and ran away in a direction opposite to that taken by Guiteau. Mr. Soule propped his arraignment with quotations from the stenographic report of the testimony regarding the assassination. It was shown by Mr. Blaine's own statement that the President was sinking to the floor as he left him. Thus he knew that he was abandoning a wounded friend. The testimony of the Venezuelan minister and other eye-witnesses was cited to refute the claim made by Blaine that he turned from Garfield's side to follow the fleeing murderer. That hot pressed flight was purely a flight of fancy. The assassin walked off, while Blaine ran into another room. The latter did not stop till he had gone a distance of some fifty feet. Even then he failed to return immediately to the assistance of the President. One of the witnesses, Mr. J. P. Smith, testified that after leaving Gen. Garfield in the care of Mrs. White, he (the witness) went into the large room, where he saw Mr. Blaine standing in front of the ticket office. It was not till three or four minutes after the firing that Mr. Blaine went back to the President. The accuser closed his arraignment with the declaration that he did not believe there was a man or woman in the audience who, under the circumstances, would have acted as Mr. Blaine did. "At the moment the first shot is fired," said Mr. Soule, "seeing the President about to fall, he, Mr. Blaine, takes to his heels in flight. There is no other word for it. The testimony shows it. At the time there was very little said about it, but I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen of Brookline, that a man of this kind is unfit for the position of commander-in-chief of the army and navy or President of the nation."

BLOODSHED AT A BALL.

An Early Sunday Morning Murder at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., October 26.—An early Sunday morning ball at Martin's Ferry wound up with a bloody murder. A noted tough named Ben Frazier had an altercation with George Blenbach over the hand of a girl for the next dance. An old feud animated the fuss, which Frazier ended by drawing a huge knife and making a lunge for Blenbach's liver. The knife struck him in the breast and inflicted a fatal cut. As he fell a second cut was inflicted in the back. Friends carried out the dying man and Frazier resumed the dance. Two hours later he left the hall and disappeared, no effort having been made by two officers present to detain him. Blenbach died to-night and the murderer is being searched for in this city.

TWO VICTIMS BESIDES HERSELF.

A Deranged Woman Kills Two Children and Herself.

GRANTSVILLE, W. VA., October 26.—Two months ago Postmaster Johnson eloped with the pretty daughter of a rich farmer, leaving a wife and family. Johnson was also a defaulter to the Government, and beat his neighbors and creditors out of $10,000. One of Johnson's brothers had married a young lady of the village. She was so shocked by the scandal that her reason seemed tottering. Her husband had three children when she married him. Yesterday, after Mr. Johnson had left the house, Mrs. Johnson called the three children to her room and had them kneel by the bedside. After praying she induced the two younger children to drink a mixture of arsenic and sugar. The third refused to take it, and ran off to find his father. Immediately after giving the children the arsenic Mrs. Johnson also took the poison. It was nearly three hours before Mr. Johnson reached the house, where he found one child dead and the other dying. All three are dead.

FOUND GUILTY OF POLYGAMY.

The Mormon Wife Testifies to the Second Marriage—Jury Convict.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, October 26.—In the Clawson polygamy case yesterday morning, Lydia, the second wife, concluded to testify. She was asked but three questions, and answered, admitting her marriage, when it occurred and where. The prosecution then rested. The jury in the afternoon rendered a verdict of guilty. A long argument was made to defer sentence and allow the defendant to go at large on bail. The Judge allowed the motion and set Monday, November 3, for the passing of sentence. The church organ last night said that an appeal would be made to test all the points and especially to open the venire.

THE one hundreth birthday of the venerable Baronet, is a good time to head off the thoughtlessly scissored paragraph in nearly every one of our exchanges that "Sir Moses Montefiore has 311 grandchildren." Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore in fifty years of married life had no children, and the grandchildren are none instead of 311.

ENGLAND.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

Her robes are of purple and scarlet,
And the kings have bent their knees
To the gemmed and jeweled harlot
Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations
Of her golden cup of shame;
She has drugged and debauched the nations
With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches,
By the power of her wantonness,
And her usurers are as leeches
On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler;
Her mart is a robbers' den,
With the wrested toil of the toiler,
And the mortgaged souls of men.

Her crimson flag is flying,
Where the East and the West are one;
Her drums while the day is dying,
Salute the rising sun.

She has scourged the weak and the lowly,
And the just with an iron rod;
She is drunk with the blood of the holy—
She shall drink of the wrath of God!

—*Boston Pilot.*

THE IRON TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Trade in Pittsburgh.

There is no change to note in the general situation since last week. Business in all departments continue exceedingly dull, with the prospects of an improvement very poor. Dealers in manufactured and raw material alike are beginning to realize that the time is past to base any hope upon for a revival in trade this year, and they are resigning themselves to their fate.

The demand for manufactured iron is light and prices tending downward. While most of the mills are in operation, none of them are running to their full capacity, the owners claiming that there is no demand for their products. Bar iron is still quoted at 1.85@1.75c, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash, and skelp iron at 1.8c.

The pig iron market is quiet, the demand being confined chiefly to small lots. Some of the furnacemen are refusing to sell at present prices, but buyers have no difficulty in obtaining all they desire at the following rates:

Neutral Gray Forge	$16 00@16 50,	4 mos.
All Ore Mill	17 50@18 00,	4 "
White and Mottled	16 00@16 50,	4 "
No. 1 Foundry	19 00@20 00,	4 "
No. 2 Foundry	17 50@18 00,	4 "
Extra No. 1 foundry	21 00@22 00,	4 "
Charcoal Foundry	21 50@24 00,	4 "
Cold Blast, Charcoal	25 00@27 00,	4 "
Bessemer Iron	18 50@19 00,	4 "

There is a fair inquiry for nails, especially for steel ones, at unchanged prices. We continue to quote at $2, 60 days, 2c off for cash in car lots, and 5@10c ₱ keg additional in a jobbing way. Steel nails, 15c ₱ keg more than iron nails.

The price of steel remains unchanged, although the demand for soft steel is steadily increasing, owing to much of it being used for manufacturing nails. Nail slabs are rated at $31@32 per ton. Best brands refined cast steel, 9¼@10c; do. crucible machinery, 5@8½c; open-hearth and Bessemer, 2¼@3c.

Steel rails are firmer and quoted at $28@29 cash at mill. Sales of old iron rails have been made recently at $19@20 per ton. Old steel rails are held at $17@18 per ton for mixed lots.

American crop ends are in light demand at $17 50@18 00.

In the absence of sales scrap iron is difficult to quote, and we repeat previous quotations: No. 1 Wrought Scrap is quoted at $17 50@18 50 per net ton; Wrought Turnings, $14 00@15 15; Old Car Axles, $25 00@26 00; Cast Borings, $12 00@12 50, gross; Old Car Wheels, $16 00@16 50.

There has been no improvement in railway track supplies, and prices remain unchanged. Spikes, 3c, 30 days; Spice Bars, 1 65c@1 75c; Track Bolts, 2½c@2½c with Square and Hexagon Nuts.

Fell Through a Bridge.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WEST BRIDGEWATER, PA., October 26.—About 10 o'clock this morning Charles Schrozer, a civil engineer of Allegheny, in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, while examining the riveting of the new iron bridge in process of construction at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, stepped to one side to allow a truck to pass. In doing so his foot slipped and he fell through the trestle work upon the sand below, a distance of forty-four feet, and received internal injuries which may result fatally. He was removed to his home soon after the accident.

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IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes. IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY

and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.

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This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

POLITICAL.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.

FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SENATORIAL,
43d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
45th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, Allegheny.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
2d dis.—JAMES PETRIE.
R. H. JOHNSTON.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—JOSEPH FRANZ.
T. F. AMBRUST.
6th dis.—T. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

SHERIFF,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.

RECORDER,
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.

REGISTER,
HERMAN HANDEL.

TREASURER,
THOMAS BROWN, East End.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH A. SKILLEY, McKeesport.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
DAVID BANDI, West Deer township.

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physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy, ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitness for duties of business or society, permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES

all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL cures. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja15

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M'SWEENY'S CASE.

An Interview With a Friend of the Famous Irishman.

His Life in Ireland and the Cause of His Imprisonment.

Blaine's Refusal to Protect an American Citizen.

Letters Which Refute the Assertions of Finerty and Sullivan.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., October 23.—"What do you know about Daniel McSweeny?" was the question asked Mr. Patrick Finn, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day.

"Why," replied he, "I have known him intimately for a long time. Four years ago his son and daughter dwelt here, he son staying with me."

"Did you hold any correspondence with he family during the period of the ather's imprisonment?"

"Yes. Mrs. McSweeny and her daughers very frequently wrote to me at that ime, more than once complaining bitterly f Secretary Blaine for taking no measures oward releasing the innocent prisoner."

Encouraged by a further interrogation, Ir. Finn related the story that is here iven:

"Daniel McSweeny came to this coun- ry a boy, and settled in California during he gold excitement. He liked the climate f that State, and always made it his ome as long as he resided in the United tates. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first to go out, nlisting, I believe, as lieutenant, and fterward his advances in the way of prootion were rapid. After serving faithfully his full term as an officer in the Union army, he returned home to find his wife in delicate health. Her health not improving, partly to gratify her oft-expressed wish and also to educate his children, McSweeny bought back the ancestral estate in the county of Donegal, n the extreme north of Ireland. He sailed in April, 1877, with his family and effects. It was on the vessel that I made heir acquaintance. I was crossing the ocean for a continental trip. Our meeting led to more than a passing intimacy, for, while I was in Ireland, I visited my new friends at their home, which was called Carrow Cannon House, and there we formed the most intimate and confidential relations.

M'SWEENY'S LIFE IN IRELAND.

"McSweeny led a retired life until the starvation times of three years ago. He then became conspicuous on account of his benevolence and charity to his suffering countrymen. Now, as far as McSweeny is concerned, he held no office of trust or emolument at this time, as his letters to me show. He was merely selected, not elected, distributer of the contributions that came pouring in from all quarters, especially from America, for the people that were then in want. In the pursuance of his duties he incurred the displeasure of the British Government for speaking his mind, American-like, for which he was jailed eighteen months, as everybody knows. It was during this period that his wife wrote so many letters to Secretary Blaine, none of which he ever deigned to answer. This correspondence shows at once her grief at her husband's confinement and her intelligence. I received a great number of letters from her and the daughters in regard to their troubles, the most of them complaining that an American citizen, and especially one who had served the Union so long and faithfully, should be treated with such injustice and indignity. Finally the excitement together with the sorry of being baffled so much in her efforts to secure her husband's release, drew the brave lady into a spell of sickness that very nearly cost her her life. A petition was sent to the British Government to let McSweeny free long enough to see his wife before she died, as all thought he would. The petition was granted on these conditions, that he was to say nothing more about his incarceration and to leave the country at once. This McSweeny proudly refused to accept, stating that he was not a criminal and would not leave the country as such. James Redpath was the guest of the family while he was visiting the starving districts, and from them gained many facts and ideas that appear in his history."

"When did the son come to America?"

"He left before his father's arrest, in charge of his sister who wanted to get an education here. He stayed with me a year, and upon his sister's health failing took her to San Francisco, where they are now."

LETTERS WHICH SPEAK VOLUMES.

"Would you be willing to show some of Mrs. McSweeny's letters to you that relate to the incarceration?"

"No; they are too private for publication. However, I have time to give you a few extracts from some of them," said Mr. Finn, going to a large safe and producing a bundle of letters. "Here is one from Julia, a daughter. She was Secretary to the Land League once. I read this sentence merely to show that McSweeny never gave up his citizenship and intended to return to America even before his arrest:

CARROW CANNON HOUSE, February 3, 1879. * * * We are still very anxious to return to California and *intend to do so before many months.* * * * JULIA.

"Now, here is one Julia wrote soon after her father's arrest," contined Mr. Finn. The letter is as follows:

Dear Mr. Finn, you have of course heard of papa's arrest and imprisonment, but we have no fear; for mamma has written to Secretary Blaine for his release, he not being an English subject. They can't keep him. * * * JULIA.

The next one contains this:

CARROW CANNON HOUSE, July 26, 1881. * * * We are very thankful to you for getting Secretary Blaine's friends to try to have him release my father. I hope he will soon be released for his country's sake. * * * JULIA.

"Here is one, I notice, from Mrs. McSweeny after she had tried all means in her power to get Blaine to take action toward the release of her husband. You will see that she was very despondent:

* * * My poor husband still lies in prison and will be likely to remain there until the Coercion act expires. I suppose you have heard of the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the remainder of the Irish leaders. The excitement here is something fearful, sometimes I think it will be open rebellion, and then again I think it would be about as well if it was; it would be better for the greater portion of poor Irish slaves to be dead than living in such poverty and degradation as they do. Let Irishmen in America never again boast of their citizenship; let them never hope for any rights from the American Government. I am about as disgusted with them as I am with the English Government at present. I think when we go back we will settle in Little Washington, since Eddie is settled there with you already. * * * MRS. MCSWEENY.

In conclusion, Mr. Flinn said: "I think that the extracts I have given you, taken at random, are sufficient to show that McSweeny never surrendered his American citizenship; that Mr. Blaine paid no attention to the appeals of the heart-broken woman, and took no steps toward securing the release of the prisoner."

A CLEVELAND LETTER.

The Governor on the Death of His Father's Pastoral Successor.

(Albany Argus.)

We have received the following from a very distinguished Democrat of the State:

UTICA, October 20, 1884.—The private letter of Mr. Cleveland which he wrote to his brother, on the day of his election as Governor, has, I know, moved the feelings of many, because it so deeply moved my own. It was the sincere and pathetic utterance of a noble-hearted man. Speaking of it, the other day, to a Republican friend, I was informed by him that a household in this county had received a letter from the Governor, on the occasion of the death of the husband and father, who was a dear friend of Mr. Cleveland. The statement was made that that letter was one of the truest and most touching my informant had ever read. Knowing well the Christian lady who was the recipient of it, I have secured from her a copy of it and send it to you with her permission for publication. * * * Sincerely yours,

In the more private portions of the communication of our eminent friend, which we refrain from printing, he expresses the opinion that the praise bestowed on the Governor's letter, by the citizen who brought it to his attention, is "richly deserved," and that "those who, through his letter, look into the heart of the Governor will know how to treat as they deserve the infamous attacks on the man." The letter is to the widow of the late Rev. Albert H. Corliss, of Holland Patent, N. Y., who was the successor of the Governor's father in charge of the church of that place, and whose death plunged Mr. Cleveland into profound sorrow. The letter is as follows:

(Governor Cleveland's Letter on the Death of Rev. Albert H. Corliss.)

ALBANY, August 2, 1884.

MY DEAR MRS. CORLISS.—I am requested to contribute something to a memorial of your late husband and my friend. When I endeavor to collect my thoughts for this purpose, memories both sad and pleasing come trooping home. I saw my father buried, and soon thereafter I saw Mr. Corliss in the pulpit which my father left when he entered into eternal rest. When I heard your husband preach I wondered how it was that a man with such gifts and with such power had all his life contented himself in such narrow fields as the little village afforded. I knew there tha able preacher, but I did not know the conscientious man, who consecrated to his Master's service, saw a field broad enough for his efforts wherever his Master's work was to be done. Afterward in his home and in his study, I began to know *the man*, and I learned something of his simplicity, his kindness of heart and his Christian charity.

A time followed, pleasant and profitable to me, when I could claim that our companionship had ripened into a firm and lasting friendship, and when I could assume that I knew the personal traits and characteristics of the man I loved so well. But I needed further experience fully to understand his character. It came when just before his death we spent together a short vacation in the woods. Then was revealed to me why so great a soul was filled with the humble simplicity and trusting obedience to the divine will. His great pure heart was near to God, because his knowledge of Him was gained through His works, and because his communion with Him was through the visible forms of nature. And thus it happened that a few short weeks afterward, when I gazed upon his features, immovable in death, I could mournfully say: "I knew well this great preacher, this true and simple man, this loving friend, and this humble and trusting Christian." Death leaves to but few survivors a heritage so rich and lasting as the memory of such a husband, father and friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A better portrait of the ideal minister of the gospel of Christ was never drawn, by the hand of discrimination and affection. A more truthful tribute to a dead and dear friend, it would be difficult to render. Most assuredly, good people "can look through this letter into the heart of the man" who wrote it, and they will find there a wealth of holy memories of a Christian father, mother and friend which take on the form of expression all the more forcible and felicitous from the fact that it was intended only for the eyes of those to whom it was addressed.

THE NOBLEST ROMAN.

Thurman's Eloquent Appeal to Tammany Voters to do Their Duty.

(Senator Thurman's New York Speech.)

My friends of Tammany Hall, let me say a few words to you upon your duty at this election. I want you to listen to me as an old Democrat who began his career in the Democratic party before he had any vestige of hair on his face, who will die in the Democratic party whenever it shall please God to call him. (Cheering.) I am more than three score years and ten, and I am willing to go hence whenever the Lord will call me, but I do pray to him with all my soul not to call me until I once more see the Democratic party in power. (Long continued applause). I know that I have not many years to stay, and I pray you to put your shoulders to the wheel, and if you do you will put the Democratic party in power. Let me say in the language of one of your city papers—which used to be more Democratic than it now is—"turn the rascals out" and put honest Democrats in their places and by that means restore the purity of the old Democratic times. If you will do that, and I live to see it, I should then be willing to say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for his eyes have seen the glory of the Lord." (Great cheering.) I do want to see this great party restored to a power which it never abused, and which made this country the great country it is. Now, you have a great deal to do with bringing this about. You belong to a society that is nearly as old as the Constitution of this country. Now, don't quit the work of well doing. Help on this work. Perhaps the man who has been nomidated is not the man of your choice. But then I've known many a man who couldn't get the girl of his choice, but who was very happy with another. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Don't desert the great cause on that account. I perfectly believe, whatever may be said about it, that Governor Cleveland is a very honest man. (Immense cheering.) I believe it firmly. That is what we most want in these times at the head of the Government. We want honest men and honest administration. I believe that Governor Cleveland is such a man. (Applause.) So believing I beg every one of you to cast your vote at this election for him, and that this great Democratic party may thus have the administration of this Government. (Applause.)

Straw hats and linen dusters will not be so very popular as heretofore. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, will be as popular as ever.

AT Laclen, Belgium, on Tuesday last, an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold. One shot was fired at him by a Radical student. The would-be regicide was arrested. News of the incident was suppressed.

A Great Many Lives Saved.

When the life of a hero or a heroine is risked in some great danger, to save the lives of a trainful of passengers or a boat-load of people, or even a single life is saved by some daring act of bravery, all the world stops to admire and applaud. Yet how many thousands of lives are saved by the quiet untiring work of a good medicine, ever ready in so many homes, to guard the well and save the sick. Such is and has been the experience with *Pond's Extract*, for over two generations of healing and saving. It is used internally and externally, for Piles, Sprains, Boils, Burns, Sore-throat etc.

WHERE THEY STAND

The Business Men's Parade In New York City

In Honor of Cleveland an Enthusiastic and Tremendous Affair.

Thousands of Former Republicans in the Lines.

Men Marching Who Had Never Marched Before—General Politics.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 26.—To those who recall the great "Wide-Awake" demonstrations in the "Know-Nothing" times before the war, the parade of Cleveland's friends in this city yesterday afforded many points of comparison. It was an awakening of the patriotic spirit of those memorable days and brought tears to many eyes and cheers to many husky throats. A strange and uncontrollable enthusiasm seemed to have taken hold of the quarter of a million people who hurried hither and thither through lower New York. The wintry north wind that came out of a threatening sky could not chill the hot blood of New York's young Democracy. Not for a quarter of a century has such political fervor been manifested among all classes of men. The business men of the metropolis who, irrespective of party affiliation, intend voting for Cleveland and reform, turned out en masse, making a display that must have impressed every thinking man who saw it. Spontaneous and fervent enthusiasm was a characteristic, but not the most noticeable, for shoulder to shoulder with the rich men of Wall street and the members of the several commercial exchanges were such brawny sons of toil as canal boatmen, longshoremen; stevedores and mechanics of various trades. Every branch of business was represented.

THE PARADE BEGINS.

At 3:30 P. M. the Produce Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks Club, numbering 1,500 men, with the Seventh Regiment Band playing a lively air and banners flying, started from the Battery amid the most vociferous cheering. A battalion of police led the way. The Canal Boatmen's Club, about 500 strong; the Stock Exchange Club and the Stock Exchange clerks, numbering about 2,000 men, and each club headed by a band of music, fell in line behind the Produce Exchange Club. Then came the Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks Club, about 400 strong, followed by the New York Petroleum Exchange Club with 500 men, the Distillers' Wine and Spirit Exchange Club with 600 men, and the Cotton Exchange Club with about 250 men.

At Wall street the Coffee Exchange organization bearing aloft their banner inscribed, "We handle coffee and we vote for Cleveland and Hendricks," and the down town Merchants' club joined the parade over one thousand in number, followed by a delegation of stevedores and longshoremen. The insurance men, six hundred strong, and three hundred leaf tobacco merchants swelled the column at Maiden lane. At Vesey street the Mechanics' and Traders' and Builders' Exchange Club formed with three hundred hardware tradesmen, and the leather merchants, about four hundred strong, took up the march at Mail street. At Chambers street the West Side Merchants' Club, numbering about six hundred men, joined the ranks.

DRY GOODSMEN IN LINE.

At Worth and Broome streets the parade, already of gigantic proportions, was augmented by nearly five hundred files of men, of all ages, hailing from the dry goods district, and each file averaging twelve men, making a total of about six thousand. They were marshaled in three divisions, each kept in martial step by a drum corps and brass band. The parade, thus enumerated and including many unorganized civilian soldiers, was participated in by not less than twenty thousand voters. The cheering that the paraders met with all along Broadway plainly indicated how popular sentiment ran. Mayor Edson reviewed the procession from the stand at the Worth Monument, with the members of the Democratic National and State Committees and many distinguished gentlemen. General Hancock was unavoidably detained at Governor's Island.

Grand Marshal J. B. Woodward led this vast array up Broadway to Fourteenth street, thence through Fifth avenue to Twenty-sixth street and back past the Worth Monument. Every man, woman and child within reach, sight or sound abandoned all thought of business, and hastened to add their voices to the universal hurrah. The sidewalks were black with people, and faces of enthusiastic Democrats or Independent Republicans were to be seen at nearly every window. Many of the buildings along the line of march were decorated with bunting and Cleveland and Hendricks pictures. The numerous gorgeous and costly silk banners that designated the organizations in the procession were a very attractive feature, and at frequent intervals the paraders burst fourth in the refrain, "Burn, burn, burn this letter." A tranparency inscribed "With kind regards to Mrs. Fisher," was a conspicious object. Opposite the *Herald* and the *Post* buildings every squadron halted in quick succession to greet with applausive breath the political faith of these newspapers.

COMPOSED OF REPUBLICANS.

Every man in the procession carried at the shoulder a light bamboo cane with a white metal head molded after the likeness of Grover Cleveland, and wore on his breast a white or scarlet ribbon. Only those members of the Produce Exchange who are voters were allowed to march, and their delegation included over half the members of the old Garfield Club. Many who paraded yesterday never had taken such an active part in nation politics before. Many old men, fired with the zeal of youth, kept sturdily abreast of their younger comrades, unmindful of the inclement weather. For the first time in the history of the Cotton Exchange nearly all its members, including the infirm and lame, appeared on Broadway in support of political reform. The whole affair, great as it was, leaped into spontaneous success from the feelings of the solid men in New York. Not a single politician appeared in line, and no men were brought from other points to swell their number. R. H. Harte, Secretary of the Stock Exchange Club, says that fully one-third of those parading have hitherto been Republicans.

STALWART'S SPEAK.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UTICA, N. Y., October 24.—At a meeting of Utica Stalwart friends of Roscoe Conkling on Monday evening, it was resolved to prosecute henceforth an active campaign against Blaine and to issue an address giving their reasons and asking the co-operation of others. This address has been presented personally or by letter to Stalwarts throughout the country. It is claimed that the fifty-nine signatures now appended will be increased to several hundred. The address gives seven reasons why the signers cannot vote for Blaine:

One, his prostitution of his official position as Speaker to his own private gain and emolument, of which it claims he is convicted out of his own mouth. Two, the "falsehood, evasion and utter insufficiency of his explanation in the House of Representatives when he took 44,000,000 of people into his confidence to betray and deceive them." Three, his lack of statesmanship, proved by the absence of any affirmative action during his long career of conspicuous importance. Four, his dictating to a correspondent a certificate of character for himself. Five, that though long in public life, with no lucrative position from which to derive an income and only his salary to depend on, he has come to be ranked among the millionaires, who, like the lilies, toil not, neither do they spin. Sixth, the dishonor and menace to the country attending his acceptancy of the Secretaryship of State, where he exhibited both ignorance and incompetence, coupled with reckless audacity, that might well, but for a timely arrest, have exposed the nation to results destructive of the peace and harmony of the civilized world. Seventh, that he has been a persistent seeker after the Presidency, twice rejected as a candidate, and, on the third attempt, nominated by the unceasing clamor and interested partisanship of a class with whom association was degradation, and was in defiance of the judgment of sober-thinking men.

The signers say they do not renounce their Republicanism, but exercise liberty of conscience, which impels them to oppose a bad man. Among these are lawyers, merchants, physicians and capitalists. Most of these will vote for Cleveland, some will not vote at all, and others for Butler or St. John. They are men of good standing in the community, and have all along avowed their opposition to Blaine.

SUPPORTS BLAINE NO LONGER.

A LEADING CATHOLIC JOURNALIST COMES OUT FOR GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ALBANY, October 24.—To say that the Republicans of this city and vicinity had "the blues" would but faintly express the condition of their feelings to-day. The cause of their drooping spirits is the change of the *Catholic Telegraph*, and of the Rev. Father Ludden, Vicar General, from Blaine to Cleveland. The *Telegraph* has been a Blaine organ since the nomination of Cleveland, owing to the charges with reference to the Freedom of Worship bill. Several Catholic clergymen and laymen investigated these charges and the results of their labors convinced them that the charges are false, and that the Governor had acted honorably in the one case and had nothing to do with the other. The Independent Cleveland Club paraded tonight, and the residence of the Vicar General was illuminated in gorgeous style. He had been a Blaine supporter prior to last night. The *Telegraph*, of which the Vicar General is the principal editor, says editorially to-day:

We believe that Mr. Cleveland is an excellent chief executive; that he has been industrious, painstaking and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his office and since he became a resident of the Executive mansion his bearing and character demanded recognition from all. He became Governor of the State of New York two years ago by a majority of 200,000 of its citizens, and to-day he stands forth as a candidate for the Presidency of the republic as the friend of the foreign-born and stranger who sought the freedom and country on this side that were denied him at home. There is no reason why he should not be supported by every freeman from end to end of the Union who believes in the political doctrine of a Tilden, a Kiernan, a Kelly, a Bayard and a Thurman.

HENDRICKS IN HIS OWN STATE.

THE NEXT VICE PRESIDENT'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 24.—Governor Hendricks received a great ovation here to-night. He arrived in the city at 7 o'clock this evening. The torchlight procession, which he reviewed from the hotel to-night, was the largest yet seen here, 8,000 marchers being in line. It was the most notable demonstration held here for years. A feature of the procession was a company of men carrying brooms fifteen feet long. All along the line there was great enthusiasm, and the fire works were on an extensive scale. Many business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. The crowd at the wigwam was so dense and demonstrative that it was with great difficulty that the speaking proceeded. Hendricks was wildly cheered. The noise outside of the wigwam by persons who could not get in was so great that volunteers were called for by the Chairman to suppress it.

When quiet was partially restored, Hendricks made a twenty minutes' speech. He said:

GOV. HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

On Tuesday week you will be called upon to say whether the Republican party shall be kept in power. Surely the Republican party has been in power as long as one party ought to be. Blaine tells you that the prosperity of the country depends on a high protective tariff. During the last ten years more than six have been years of panic. I'll tell you what brings prosperity. It is fair, equal and just laws. (Cheers.) We cannot have prosperity while the taxation law sare unjust and unequal. Pray tell me how these tariff laws became unequal and unjust? What party has allowed them to become so? (A voice—Republican party.) That party is to be no longer trusted. The Democratic party declares for the equalization of these taxation laws, that taxation shall not exceed the requirements of the Government, and that taxes shall be highest on articles of luxury and lowest on articles of necessity. What's wrong with that? (Applause.) An adjustment based on injustice is what we want. How much higher than the present tariff does Blaine want it? An additional vault has been dug under the Treasury building, and it is being filled with the people's silver. The vault is to hold fifty millions of the people's silver. The question is shall we dig more vaults and bury the treasury of the country or shall we leave the money in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade and stimulate the business interests of the counsry? Wheat at Chicago yesterday was the lowest it has been for twenty years. Indiana has honored me in the past. Will it be withdrawn from me now? (Cries of no, no.)

After speaking, Governor Hendricks was driven to a Catholic fair in progress at Dowling Hall, where he was enthusiastically cheered as the next Vice President.

CLEVELAND AND YOUNG MEN.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Club had a ratification meeting to-night. Yale College students were also present. Governor Cleveland sent the following letter:

ALBANY, N. Y., October 23, 1884.

T. Edward L. Hydicker, Ernest N. Perrin, Secretaries:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your invitation to be present at a ratification meeting to be held under the auspices of the Columbia College Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Club on the 24th inst. My duties at home will prevent my attendance on the occasion, but I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the cause which is represented by my candidacy approves itself to the intelligent judgment of so many of the undergraduates of Columbia College. I have great faith in the young thinking men of the country.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

BULLDOZERS FOR LOUISIANA.

CASES OF ARMS SHIPPED ON ROADS LEADING SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 26.—The transfer here of five cases of guns, purporting to come from the National Republican Executive Committee at Washington, and consigned to the State Republican Executive Committee at New Orleans, gave rise to the startling report that they had been sent with a view to the intimidation of Democratic voters at the November election. Investigation into the facts shows that similar cases had been forwarded to well known Republicans in Louisiana, not only by express but by freight, within the past five days. Had it not been for the uniformity of the cases and their weight it would not have been discovered.

Two weeks ago eleven Republicans bound for New Orleans in the interest of Blaine and Logan were arrested here on account of flourishing revolvers in the cars and forcing passengers to do whatever they fancied. A Chicago detective who informed upon them was threatened with death.

Dispatches were sent early this morning to Colonel Burke, Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Executive Committee, warning him of the shipment of cases of guns from Washington over every railway leading to the Southwest. The opinion here is that if the Republicans attempt to bulldoze the Democracy of Louisiana the scenes at Cincinnati will be but a mere skirmish to the battle that will occur in the parishes in the State. The dictation of marshals in the South will not be tolerated. The appointment of such marshals to control the election will be the signal for battle.

GOV. HENDRICKS' CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESSING ENTHUSIASTIC THOUSANDS AND WINNING LARGE SUPPORT.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 26.—Governor Thomas A. Hendricks and Mr. Isaac P. Gray, candidate for Governor of this State, received an ovation here yesterday that, to use Governor Hendricks' own expression, "eclipsed everything he ever saw." The Democrats made up their minds some time ago that the Republican ovation to Blaine which occurred last Wednesday night, should be surpassed, and it was. There were probably 5,000 actual torchbearers, and there were so many people on the streets and about the speakers' stand that it would be useless to give an estimate. Governor Hendricks spoke on the inequalities of the tariff, but did not go into figures. His speech turned on the issue that the Republicans in their platform admitted the inequalities of the tarif system, that the Republicans were responsible for these inequalities, that the Democrats would reorganize this state of affairs and would do their utmost to bring about a change for the better. Governor Hendricks had an immense reception yesterday at Sullivan and Vincennes, and during the day addressed probably fifty thousand people, to all of whom he has made a personal appeal to come to his support at the polls, and he seems confident that this appeal will have its effect.

BUSINESS MEN FOR CLEVELAND.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER WHO FAVOR REFORM.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 26.—A list of business men who are for Cleveland was published in the *Union* here to-day. It includes every bank president and cashier, except one of each, the principal clothing manufacturers, the largest wholesale and retail dry goods firms, the most extensive wholesale grocery and notions firms and Hiram Sibley, the great seed raiser and merchant. Every brewer's name is included in it, as are nearly all the leading nurserymen and mill owners. At least half a dozen prominent firms whose names were published by Republican journals in the Blaine column here authorized the statement that their names were used without their consent or knowledge. The solid, careful, intelligent business men of this county, of both parties, are for Cleveland and are making liberal contributions of money to promote his election.

MEETING AT TURTLE CREEK

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

TURTLE CREEK, PA., October 26.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held here last evening. 'Squire Power called the meeting to order, and Mat. C. Miller was elected President, together with a long list of Vice Presidents. W. D. Moore, Esq., was then introduced and spoke for an hour or more, delivering an able address. T. D. Alcorn also made an eloquent speech. The large audience was very much delighted with the fine arguments delivered by both speakers. While the meeting was in progress the town was visited by the Braddock Democratic Marching clubs, together with a number of men on horseback, among whom were Mr. L. F. Holtsman and other prominent Democrats of Braddock. Capt. H. C. Teeter was in command of one of the clubs.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., October 23.—The official returns are all in and the footings completed by the Secretary of State to-day, are as follows: For Secretary of State, Robinson, Republican, 391,599; Newman, Democrat, 380,275; Morris, Prohibitionist, 9,857; Herald, Greenback, 3,580.

For Supreme Judge, Johnson, Republican, 392,917; Martin, Democrat, 378,963; Roseborough, Prohibitionist, 9,857; Grogan, Greenback, 3,780.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Flickinger, Republican, 393,885; Bonfer, Democrat, 376,802; Kirkendall, Prohibitionist, 9,004; Ogden, Greenback, 3,527.

BLAINE INSULTS THE IRISH.

BRAZIL, IND., October 24.—The Blaine hippodrome reached this city yesterday afternoon and was greeted by about 3,000 people. The stand from which he spoke was tastefully decorated with bunting and American and Irish flags. Upon taking the stand Mr. Blaine tore the Emerald banner from its fastening and cast it aside. This highly incensed the Irish who were present, and they will resent the insult thus given the emblem of their downtrodden country.

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

A Bloody Affray in the Famous Carney Court.

Carrie Johnston Shoots Her Lover George Waters—Jealousy Caused It.

Carrie Johnson shot and instantly killed George Waters at 102 Water street, shortly after midnight Monday morning. Both are colored and have been living together as man and wife for the past year, although they were not married and the relations which existed between them were not at any time of the most pleasant character. Waters was rather a good-looking mulatto, and has a wife living at 251 Second avenue, by whom he had one child.

A little over a year ago they separated, and he has since been living with the woman who murdered him. The weapon was a five shooter, of the bull-dog make. Four of the chambers were found empty. Either of the three shots fired would probably have proven fatal. The room in which the tragedy occurred is on the second floor of the building designated, and is reached by way of a court, which separates it from Carney's dive. When Officers Heil, Holmes and Crooks entered the apartment where the victim lay they found his mistress hugging and caressing him. Waters lay on a dilapidated bed writhing in a pool of blood. The first shot took effect in the left breast, and is supposed to have lodged in the heart. The second penetrated the right breast near the shoulder, and took a downward course while the third entered the right hip and passed upwards. Police Surgeon Oldshue was summoned. The victim was struggling with death when the physician arrived.

The murderess surveyed her bloody work with a coolness which was remarkable. "I shot him because I loved him," was the remark she made to Officer Holmes, and which she repeated several times to the bystanders. Officer Holmes immediately put her under arrest and escorted her to the Central station. She screamed piteously and said she did not want to be torn away in such an informal manner from her "dear" husband who was now a corpse. Miss Johnson is a woman apparently little over twenty-five years of age. Her lover was upward of thirty. He was a barber by trade, but has not been working for some time past.

The prisoner talked in the most excited manner while being taken to the lock-up. She confessed several times to officer Holmes that she did the shooting and that her love for Waters prompted her to end his life. There is evidently a long story connected with the shooting. A number of the frail creatures who frequent Carney's court gathered in the room where the blood-stained corpse was exposed. One of them ventured the remark that Waters had recently been too assiduous in his attentions to Mrs. Waters No. 1. "She was jealous of him" said another referring to the shooter in the case.

Mrs. Annie Waters, alleged wife of the murdered man, who lives in rear of No. 251 Second avenue, says she was married to George Watters seven years. Continuing she said I kept a boarding house at No. 9 Wood street until a year ago. I had a girl in my employ named Annie Johnson. An intimacy sprang up between she and my husband, which was the cause of our separation. I have had nothing to do with him since then. He and the Johnson woman have been here several times. They came to get me to fight with her so as to have me arrested." Mrs. Walters said her husband had always treated her badly, and had frequently taken the money she earned and spent it for drink. When told of her husband's murder, she exclaimed: "Fo Lawd's sake, you don't say so. Well, dem as what does bad has got to pay for it. Good night," and, turning with an air of unconcern, walked into the house.

MORE SHOOTING.

About half-past 4 yesterday afternoon four men who were driving along Neville street, in the East End, fired two shots at a lady and gentleman on the sidewalk. The shots did not take effect. Driving on the party passed a man on horseback, at whom they fired several shots. He turned around followed the vehicle and fired one shot into the rear of it. A police officer then arrested the horseman, who immediately dismounted and begged the officer to mount his horse and endeavor to arrest the shooter. The officer not being able to ride, had to abandon this plan. In the meantime the scoundrels escape. Up to a late hour last night it had not been learned who they were, or whether any of them had been wounded.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years, affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

ABYSSINIAN advices state that King John has ordered Ras Aloula, the Abyssinian General, to march on Kassala in the Southeastern Sondan. Major Chermside is trying to prevent this.

AVOID Fever, Ague and Biliousness by taking Colden's Liquid Beef and Tonic. *Ask for Colden's*, of druggists.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK has been nominated German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the place of Dr. Busch, who will be sent as Minister to Copenhagen.

Do it Yourself. With Diamond Dyes, any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every Dye warranted to name and sample. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

THE committee having charge of the fund for the benefit of the family of the late Alexander M. Sullivan, has issued an appeal to the Irish people throughout the world to send in subscriptions to the fund.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Convinced.

Mr. U. G. King, foreman of the Leetonia Democrat, Leetonia, Ohio, writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, Gentlemen: Some time since, I had occasion to doubt the genuineness of most of the articles that appear in different papers in regard to your wonderful PERUNA, and my curiosity was so great that I determined to write to one of the many people that claimed to have been cured by this medicine, and accordingly wrote to Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, this county, and received the following reply." "I received your letter this evening, and in reply would say that PERUNA, I believe, saved my life, and I can not recommend it too highly; for all complaints it is the best medicine in existence. It seems to help you as you swallow it. I would advise any one suffering from my complaint to take PERUNA and be convinced. Yours truly, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds." Now, that's her card, word for word, and as I am well acquainted with the lady, I do not believe she would lie. It is truly wonderful how your medicine does do good.

James L. Mooney, Prospect, Ohio, writes: "For the past ten years I have been suffering from constipation and dyspepsia, and all the evil effects that accompany them. I was treated by a number of doctors, all to no effect. I used several patent medicines, which did me no good, and about three years ago I was seized with a severe nervous trouble, and was obliged to quit farming. I thought my days would soon be over, but last winter I received one of your pamphlets called the "Ills of Life." I at once tried your PERUNA and MANALIN. They helped me right away. I used nine bottles of PERUNA and three of MANALIN; and now I am quite well, and able to resume farming. I also had a little child which was attacked with a severe cramp in the stomach; we thought it would go into spasms. I used nothing but PERUNA. We gave it an injection of PERUNA and warm water, and gave it a teaspoonful of the medicine internally every half hour. It was relieved in one hour, and has not been bothered since. I have also used it with as good effect in case of croup and colds. I know that it is a wonderful medicine, and recommend it to all who are in poor health. The above statement I am willing to swear to."

W. M. Plants, Deep Valley, Greene county, Pa., writes: "Please send me your book on the 'Ills of Life.' I have used one bottle of PERUNA, and am greatly benefited."

sel9mwf&W-to-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va., MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address J. C. SMITH'S SON.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

The Banking Business Quiet in the Extreme,

With the Local Stock and Real Estate Markets Sympathizing.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

The cold, disagreeable weather which prevailed yesterday had a bad effect in all departments of the banking business. There were very few borrowers in the market, and the loan department was particularly quiet. Checking was less active than on any previous day of the week. The demand for money from all sources continues light, and no improvement is anticipated until after the Presidential contest is decided. Eastern exchange continues scarce, and commanded a premium of 50@75 cents per $1,000 for use. Currency is in large supply. Rates of interest remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial paper; 5½@6½ per cent. for short time or call loans, and 7@9 per cent. for oil certificates.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,150,883 64
Balances	199,180 27

LOCAL STOCKS.

The local stock market is quiet, and sales few and far between. Buyers are less urgent in their demands for certain securities since they have discovered that they can be accommodated at about their own figures. Robinson Bros. sold 100 shares North Side bridge preferred stock at par—50. Edward P. Long disposed of 25 shares Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger railway stock, but refused to give particulars. He reports Pittsburgh and Western stock 2½ per cent. lower or from 85½ to 83. Junction bonds are quoted at 100@100½ and interest.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate dealers reported business very dull, and the inquiry is confined to vacant lots and small properties almost altogether. James W. Drape & Co. report the sale of a house and large lot, near Laurel station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., for $3,000. Samuel W. Black reports the sale of a two-story and mansard brick of eight rooms on Ward street, Fourteenth ward, Oakland, lot 40x120 feet, to Mrs. Anna C. Duffy, for $4,000. W. C. Hastings sold the property formerly owned by Charles H. Armstrong, the extensive coal operator and held by Dr. Hussey on a mortgage of $25,000, to Mrs. Sarah Connelly, widow of the late Martin Connelly, of this city, for $20,500 cash. The property is located on Penn avenue, East End.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 12 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51¾
Reading Railroad	11 1-16	11¼
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	25¾	26
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½
United Co.'s N. J.	190	190
Central Trans. Co.	....	26¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	111	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	18½	18¾
N. Pacific preferred	42¾	42⅞
L. Lehigh Navigation	39½	40
Philadelphia & Erie	....	12
N. Central R. W.	....	53

IN NEW YORK.

A Dull and Featureless Market in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Money easy at 1@1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 480½; demand 483¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments stronger.

3 per cent. bonds	100¾	U. S. new 4s	121¾
U. S. 4½s	118¾	Pacific 6s of '95	127¼

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities steady.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull and almost featureless. Selling of New York Central continues, and Louisville and Nashville was again weak. The first mentioned declined from 85¼ to 84, on rumors that the company refused to send a representative to the conference for the purpose of settling the passenger rate war. Louisville and Nashville fell off from 25 to 24⅝. The remainder of the list was strong and recorded fractional advances. Union Pacific rose to 59¾. Western Union to 60, Northwestern to 86¾, St. Paul to 74⅝, and Lake Shore to 66¼.

During the afternoon changes were merely fractional, but the market left off strong. Compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to ¾ per cent. higher, except for Central Pacific, Delaware and Hudson and New York Central, which are ¼ to 1 per cent. lower. Manitoba rose 1¾ to 79.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 159,000 shares, among which were 17,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Northwestern, 59,000 New York Central, 15,000 St. Paul and 13,000 Union Pacific.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110	Lake Shore	66½
Erie 2ds	94¼	Louisville & Nash.	24¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	20	Louisville & N. A.	10
La. consols	71	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	103	Do. 2ds	5
St. Joe.	108	M. & Charleston	25
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	115	Michigan Central	84½
Tennessee 6s, old	39	M. & St. L.	11
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Do. preferred	24½
Tex. Pac. L. G	33	Missouri Pacific	92¾
Do. Rio Grande	44⅝	Mobile & Ohio	9
Union Pacific 1sts	111¾	Morris & Essex off.	122
Do. Land Grant	105	Nashville & Chat.	34
Do Sinking fund	112	N. J. Central	40¾
Virginia 6s	37	N. & W. pref.	20
Do. consols ex	36	Northern Pacific	18
Do. deferred	4	Do. preferred	42¾
Adams Express	130	C. & Northw'n	86
Allegheny Central	3½	Do. preferred	126
A. & T. Haute	21	New York Central	84¼
Do. preferred	75	Ohio Central	1½
American Express	92	Ohio & Miss	19¾
B. C. R. & N.	60	Do. preferred	49
Canada Pacific	44	Ont. & Western	11¾
Canada Southern	29	Ore. Navigation	86½
Central Pacific	37⅜	Ore. Transcon	12¾
Ches. & Ohio	5½	Ore. Imp.	16
Do. preferred, 1st	10½	Pacific Mail	51¾
Do. 2ds	7	Panama	98
Chicago & Alton	128	Peoria D. & E.	12¾
Do preferred	145	Pittsburgh	39½
C. B. & Q.	118	Pullman P. C.	112
C. St. P. & M. O.	82	Reading	16
C. St. L. & P.	7	Rock Island	110
Do. preferred	16½	St. L. & San F.	20¼
C. S. & C.	23	Do. preferred	38¾
Cleveland Col.	34	Do. 1st pref.	84
Del. & Hudson	82¼	C. M. & St. P.	74¼
Del., Lack. & W.	124	Do. preferred	103
Den. & Rio G.	9	St. P., M. & M.	78
Erie	13¼	St. P. & Omaha	18¾
Do. preferred	25	Do. preferred	87
East Tennessee	4½	Texas Pacific	9¼
Do. preferred	8½	Union Pacific	53⅝
Fort Wayne	126	U. S. Express	52
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	W., St. L. & Pac.	4⅞
Do. preferred*	88½	Do. preferred	10¼
Harlem	185	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Houston & Texas	28	Western Union T.	59½
Illinois Central	135⅝	Homestake	9¾
Ind., B. & West	13½	Ontario	19¼
Kansas & Texas	15¾	Quicksilver	3
L. E. & W.	11	Do. preferred*	30

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

There was about the usual business in mining stocks. Sales included Belle Isle at .56 (seller .10), Consolidated Pacific at .88@.87@.89, Gould and Curry 1.10, Horn Silver 5½, Sierra Nevada .90, Standard .70, and Bodie (50 shares) 2.65.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, October 29.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	137	Atch. & Top. R. R.	67¾
Calumet & H.	137	Boston & Albany	64½
Flint & P. M. pfd.	90	Boston & Maine	165
Osceola	9	C., B. & Q.	118½
Water Power	2¼	C., S. & O.	12
Boston Land	5	Eastern R. R.	39
Do Land 6's 78	117	F. & P. M.	15
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	98½	N. Y. & N. E.	10¼

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1⅝	Mexican	1
Best & Belcher	1⅝	Mount Diablo	3⅜
Bodie Cons.	2⅜	Navajo	3⅝
Chollar	220	Ophir	80
Con. Pacific	90	Potosi	1⅝
Crown Point	1½	Savage	1¼
Eureka Con.	3⅝	Sierra Nevada	1
Gould & Curry	1	Union Cons.	80
Hale & Norcross	5½	Utah	5
Martin White	40	Yellow Jacket	1⅝

Chollar assessed 1¾.

MINING SHARES.

There was about the usual business in mining stocks. Sales included Belle Isle at .56 (seller .10), Consolidated Pacific .88@.87@.89, Gould and Curry 1.10, Horn Silver 5½, Sierra Nevada .90, Standard .70, and Bodie (50 shares) 2.65.

SPIRIT OF THE MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

Since our last weekly review trade in most departments has been very dull, especially so within the past two days, which can be accredited to the inclemency of the weather. A cold rain has fallen almost incessantly since Monday morning, thus making trade on the prominent thoroughfares next to impossible. Dealers, however, take the state of affairs philosophically and have concluded not to try to do any business until after the election. The FLOUR market remains steady at unchanged prices. WHEAT has also been quiet, the receipts about counterbalancing the shipments; prices remain steady at former quotations. CORN has been weak and feverish all week, with the tendency of prices downward. The weakness is due to the heavy shipments of the new crop eastward from corn growing districts throughout the West. The yield this year surpasses anything for years, it being estimated several million bushels larger than that of last year. This insures still lower prices, and those who have any to sell can no doubt do better by selling now than waiting on a rise. Dealers in this market are buying only enough to meet immediate wants, feeling that a further decline is inevitable. The quality of the new arriving is excellent, and compares very favorably with old stock. The new crop of OATS is beginning to move freely, and the receipts during the past few days have been in excess of the demand, and several car loads are now stored in the elevator. Prices are weak and lower, with the tendency still downward. MILLFEED is steady at about unchanged prices. HAY is firm at our quotations.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 55 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
November	74⅝	75⅝	74⅜	74⅝
December	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝
January	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼
May	84	84⅝	84	84¼

Cash wheat, 74½c.

CORN.

October	41⅝	42¼	41⅜	41⅞
November	42⅜	43¼	41⅜	42⅛
Year	39⅜	39⅝	39	39⅛
May	39⅝	39¾	39⅛	39⅝

Cash corn, 41¾c.

OATS.

October	25¾	....	....	25⅞
November	25⅞	....	....	25⅞
Year	25⅝	....	....	25⅝
May	29¼	....	....	29¼

Car lots—Wheat, 305; corn, 176; oats, 99.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 2,211,500 bushels; corn, decrease, 384,300 bushels; oats, increase, 107,800 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00	@6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00	@6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00	@5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75	@5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 50	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 00	@4 25
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 25	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50	@3 75
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	78	
Do country	70	
WHEAT—No 1 Longberry	87	@ 88
No. 1 Fults	85	@ 86
No 2	83	@ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	59	@ 60
No. 2 yellow shelled old	56	@ 57
Mixed shelled old	52	@ 54
Rejected shelled old	50	@ 51½
No. 1 yellow ear old	54	@ 55
No. 2 yellow ear old	51	@ 52
High mixed ear old	52	@ 53
Mixed ear old	50	@ 52
Prime yellow ear, new	47	@ 48
High mixed ear new	46	@ 47
Mixed ear, new	47	@ 48
New yellow shelled	48	@ 48
New mixed shelled	48	@ 50
OATS—No. 2 white	31½	@ 32
Light mixed	31	@ 32
Black mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	83	@ 84
Western	83	@ 84
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	65	@ 75
Canada	75	@ 80

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $14 50@15 50 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $16 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $15 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $22 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $15 00@18 00; do. new, $14 50@17 50; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do. $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, 80c per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

Trade in COUNTRY PRODUCE during the week has been light, compared to the preceding one. The market for BUTTER has been firm for fancy selections of creamery, which were in light supply and salable at full rates. Fresh dairy was scarce and wanted. Choice prints were in light supply and good request at outside figures. Medium grades were slow of sale in competition with Baltimore. CHEESE is firmer and higher, and dealers claim that advance in prices will take place shortly. Choice New York State is in ample supply but limited demand, as buyers are reluctant to pay the prices asked by sellers, and merely purchase enough to supply the immediate wants of customers. Sellers on the other hand are unwilling to concede anything in rates to force sales, and prices are firmly held. Choice Ohio is scarce and wanted at our quotations. Under a continued scarcity of fresh stock and a good demand for home consumption the Egg markets has been firmer and higher prices prevail. White POTATOES have been in liberal supply with a good inquiry for choice lots. Sweets are in moderate supply and fair demand at former prices. ONIONS are quiet and unchanged. NEW BEANS are in good request at the late advance, and although receipts were liberal the demand was sufficient to prevent any accumulation, especially of Marrow, which were in light supply. Live CHICKENS have been in better supply and the market barely steady at quotations. APPLES have been in fair supply, and prices nominally unchanged.

APPLES—We quote at $1 20, $1 50@75 per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 90@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 90@2 00; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country 22@24c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 17@20c; choice creamery 26@28c; fine creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl 6½@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@3c.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream 12½@12½c September make; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 14@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $3 75@4 00; in barrels $10 00@12 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 25@26c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 45@55c in large packages; small lots 5c more

FRUITS—Grapes 7c for Concords; Catawbas 9c; Delaware 12@14c per pound. Quinces $2 00@2 25 per bushel California $5 00 per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—3@4c lb.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—New Rose 40@42c per bushel on track; from store 50c; Jersey sweets $3 25, $3 50 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 45@50c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7¼@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@2¼c.

SEEDS—Small clover seed, $5 00@5 50; large, $7 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET POTATOES—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5¼@6c; do. in cakes 6@6¼c; city do. 6¼@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 50 per barrel; celery, 25@35c per dozen. Cabbage in bulk, $4 50@5 00 per hundred.

Groceries.

The GROCERY market has been very quiet all week and few changes in prices are to be noted with the exception of SUGARS, which are firm and a trifle higher. COFFEES are steady at previous quotations. MOLASSES are in good request and market firm, with tendency of prices upward. New Valencia RAISINS are scarce and market strong. CANNED GOODS are in light request at former prices. No revival in this branch is expected until after next week, when dealers anticipate renewed activity.

Green Coffees.		*Candles.*	
Fancy Rio	13 @14	Star, full w'gt	12¾@
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13¼	Sperms	11¾@
Prime Rio	12 @	*Sugars.*	
Good do	12 @	Stand cut lo f	7¼@
Fair do	11 @	Cubes	7¼@
Old Gov Java	18 @22	Powdered	7¼@
Maracaibo	12 @15	Standard granulated	6¾@
Mocha	24 @25	Palisade	6¾@
Santos	12 @13	Confec'trs A	6½@
Laguayra	10¾@14	Standard A	6¼@
Roasted Coffees.		Palace	6¼@
In papers	15 @19	Crescent A	5¾@
In bulk	13¾@14¾	Windsor A	5⅝@
Lower grades	11¾@12¾	Ridgewood A	5⅝@
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Choice lt yel	5¼@ 5⅝
Java in bulk	24½@27½	Good do	5⅛@
Syrups.		Fair do	5¼@ 5⅜
Maple flav'd	22 @30	Common do	4¾@ 5⅛
Choice sugar syrup	35 @42	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Good do. do	33@	Fancy	55 @56
Rock candy d'ps	⅜ bbls	Choice	53 @54
	99@	Good	50 @52
Blackstrap	19@	*Salt.*	
Soda.		No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Bi Carb in kgs	4 @4½	Extra	1 10
Do assort pap'gs	@	Dairy	1 40
Do do ½ pap'gs	6¾@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Saloda in kegs	3½@	*Starch.*	
do in bbls	1¾@	Gloss	6¼@8
Granulated do. 60 lbs boxes	2 @	Corn	6¾@8
Spices—Whole		*Rice.*	
Cloves	15 @18	Head Carolina	7¼@
Allspice	7 @	Choice do	6¾@7
Sifted	9 @	Prime do	6¼@6½
Cassia	8 @	Rangoon	5½@6
Pepper	16½@19	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
Nutmegs	80 @75		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wht peas, new	$1 40@1 45	Baker's corn	@1 1
Bay'rs new	1 20@1 25	Red cherries	90
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	Lil's beans, 2 lb	$1 25
Gooseberries	1 00@	Sosk do do	90c@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	String do do	80c@
Standpeaches	1 70@1 90	Pumpkins do	@ 95
Pickles, ½ bbl	600 3 50	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
do bbls	1,200 6 00	Greengage	1 80
½ bbls	1,200 4 00@	Egg plums	1 60
Do bbls	2,400 7 50@	Tomatoes	90@ 95
Winslow's corn	1 35	Salmon, lb	1 40@1 50
Other brands	90c@1 00	Kinney do	1 60
		Blackberries	90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Walnuts, Naples	20
Lon Lay's do	2 75	Sicily filberts	14
Muscatels do	2 50	Smyrna figs	15 @18
New Valencia	10@10¾	Maccaroni	8 @12
Old Valencia	6 @7	Vermicelli	8 @12
Ondara do	7 @7½	Tapioca	4½@
Seedless	8 @8	Brazil nuts	12 @
Sultanas	10¾@	Lemons, ₱ box	$5 00
Dates	5 @	Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	5 00
Currents	5½@5¾	Lemon peel, ₱ lb	14 c
Prunes	5½@6	Pecans	12½@
New French 60s	12 c	Sago	4¾@
New French 80s	10 c	Citron ₱ lb	30 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Bananas	$1 00@2 50
Do Ivica	23 c	Oranges	4 00@5 00
Do shelled	40 c		

Provisions

A fair jobbing trade is reported at last week's prices. The export demand has been light, and no large orders for salt meats have been received here for several weeks. The demand for fresh pork is good and dealers are doing a fair quota of business in that line.

Large sugar cured hams	14 c
Medium do do do	14½c
Small do do do	14½c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	8¾c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon, shoulders	8¼c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 324 pounds	8¼c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¾c
do tubs, 69 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9 c
do in pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9½c
do do 10 pounds	9¼c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8½c
California sausage—Bologna	8 c
Miners' oil	48 c

A QUEER MARKET.

The Price of Crude Runs Up and Down the Scale.

Trading at the oil exchanges yesterday was attended with less excitement, although the market was panicky throughout, and the price moved up and down the scale on the slightest provocation. At the opening heavy "short" sales broke the market from 69¾ cents to 67 cents, the lowest figure of the day. A reaction then occurred and the price moved up to 71 cents. Selling to realize, however, soon broke values to 70 cents, but by manipulation the price of crude again ascended the scale, touching 71¾ cents. At this point the market suddenly weakened and the next sales were made at 70½ cents. This quick change caused considerable "long" oil to be thrown on the market, which broke values to 69¾ cents. At 2:30 o'clock sales were made at 70¼ cents, but fifteen minutes later the "powers that be" had succeeded in sending the price to 72¾ cents, the highest point of the day. This caused considerable hilarity on the bull side of the ring. Here heavy sales were made, and the market broke to 72 cents at which it closed.

There was nothing especially new from the field. The Phillips No. 2 was agitated without any improvement. The Armstrong is, beyond all doubt, the greatest well ever struck, and its staying qualities wonderful. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was spouting at the rate of 256 barrels per hour, discounting either the Phillips No. 1, Christie or Connors by far. Phillips No. 1 was making 22 barrels an hour, while No. 2 was doing 37 barrels. Fisher No. 11 is rated at about 1,000 barrels per day. The gauge of six wells (the ones named above), show a production of 587 barrels an hour, or over 13,000 per day. This is an increase of over 6,000 barrels since last Friday, the entire production of the Baldridge district then being a trifle over 7,000 barrels.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	69¾	Lowest	67
Highest	72¾	Close	72

	Barrels
Charters	26,091
Average charters	36,371
Shipments	88,087
Average shipments	79,429
Runs	70,763
Average runs	68,799
Exchange stock, 5000 bbl.	
Clearances	5,051,000
New York refined, 7¾c.	

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7¾c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¾c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobber's prices	13½@ c

OIL CITY, October 29.—National Transit certificates opened at 67¾c; highest 73¾c; lowest 67¾c; closed at 72¾c; sales 6,405,000 barrels; clearances, 9,740,000 barrels; runs 88,100 barrels; shipments 76,827 barrels; charters 26,091 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, 8410 bid; 8470 asked.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 29.—National Transit certificates opened at 67¾c; highest 73¾c; lowest, 67¾c; closed at 72¾c. Shipments for the entire oil region, 93,092 barrels; runs for the entire oil regions, 48,262 barrels; charters, 26,091 barrels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The arrivals of cattle at these yards this week were fair, and the market very dull on common stock. Choice cattle were in good demand at fair prices:

Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5 60@6 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 50
Fair 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 25
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2 50@4 00
Stockers and feeders	3 50@5 25

Hogs—The receipts of hogs were fair, but the market dull and draggy all week, and prices off 15@25c per cwt. from those of the preceding week. We quote:

Philadelphias	$5 05@5 20
Best Yorkers	4 75@4 85
Common Yorkers	4 50@4 60
Roughs	3 50@4 50

Sheep—The sheep market this week was undoubtedly the largest of the year. The offerings were liberal and prices lower on all grades, the demand being very poor. Lambs were dull and prices a shade off from last week. Following is the range of prices:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$3 80@4 00
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3 50@3 65
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	2 75@3 25
Common, per head	50@1 50
Lambs, per cwt	3 50@4 50

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 27, 1884.

The miserable condition of the weather to-day had a bad effect on the market at these yards. There was a large supply of cattle offered, but the demand was light and sold slow at the following prices: Tops, 7¼c per pound; medium to good, 5@6¼c per pound; common to good, 3½@3¾c per pound. There was a fair supply of bulls, and all were sold at 1¾@3½c per pound. The demand for dry cows was about equal to the supply, all being sold at 2½@3½c per pound. Fresh cows were in fair request, selling at $30 00@80 00 per head. Veal calves were in good demand, and the pens were cleared at an early hour at 6½@7c per pound.

Sheep were in full supply and the market slow and draggy, nearly all sales being forced and at concessions from last week's prices. We quote: Tops, 4@4¼c per lb.; common, 2@3½c per lb., with bulk of sales at about 3½c per lb. Lambs were in fair request at 5c per lb. At 3 P. M., the hour this report closed, the pens were yet well filled and many were held over unsold.

The supply of hogs was light and the market very poor. The pens were cleared, however, at a quarter less than last week's prices, top bringing 5@5¼c, and roughs 4@4¼c per lb.

Owner.	Where From.	Number.
Chas. Zoller	Ohio	64
Henry Alcorn	Ohio	171
Chas. Volbrecht	Pa.	67
M. Marks	Ohio	11
M. Marks	Ohio	11
F. Sponsler	Ohio	108
McCreary & Craig	Pa.	117
A. Fromin	Ill.	36
N. Arnold	Ill.	41
H. Hirsch & Co.	Ill.	19
S. Trauerman	Ill.	42
J. Arnold & Co.	Ill.	18
E. Wolf	Ill.	21
N. Arnold & Co.	Ill.	20
L. Reizenstein	Ill.	20
J. Barkley	Ill.	41
Zeigler & Arnold	Ill.	38
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill.	87
J. Ackerman	Mo.	18
A Greenwald	Ohio	55
Needy & Smith	Ohio	94
Wm. L. Wilson	Ohio	17

Chicago—OCTOBER 29.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts 24,000 head; shipments 5,000 head; market brisk and firm and closed 5c higher; rough packing $4 00@4 50; packing and shipping $4 55@4 90; light $4 00@4 65; skips and grassers $3 00@4 10.

Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head; shipments 2,100 head; market dull, weak and 10c lower; exports $6 25@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 60@6 00; common to fair $4 10@5 25; range cattle 10c lower. Wyoming $4 00; Texans $3 65; through grass Texans $3 30@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 3,800 head; shipments 400 head; market weak and 15@25c lower; inferior to fair $2 00@2 75; medium to good $3 00@3 50; Texans $2 00@3 25.

New York—OCTOBER 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,140 head, including 15 carloads for exportation; slow trade; poor to strictly prime native steers, $4 65@7 25 per cwt.; Texas and Colorado stock $4 25@5 00; general sales, $5 00@6 00; native steers $4 65@7 25 per cwt.; Texas and Colorado stock $4 25@5 00; general sales $5 00@6 00 for natives; $4 40 for Texans; clearance not made.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,500 head; market extremely dull; $3 00@5 00 per cwt. for sheep; $4 50@5 75 for lambs; few export wethers reached $5 25@5 50; choice lambs $5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; live hogs nominally unchanged at $4 80@5 14 per cwt.

St. Louis—OCTOBER 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 450 head; demand for good natives largely exceeds the supply; good rangers also a ready sale and prices firm; exports $6 30@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 75@6 25; common to medium $4 50@5 50; good Texas steers $3 50@4 25; common $3 00@3 25; choice Indian steers $4 25@4 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; common to medium $2 25@3 0; lambs $3 50@4 25; Texans $2 00@3 50.

Kansas City—OCTOBER 29.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; market dull and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market steady; lots of 212 to 310 pounds $4 15@4 55, mainly $4 25@4 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 365 head; market steady; fair to good $2 50@3 25; medium to good $2 00@2 50.

Baltimore—OCTOBER 27.—Beef cattle fairly active; very best 5½@6c; first quality 4½@5¼c; medium 3¾@4½c; ordinary 2¾@3½c; most sales 3@3½c; receipts 3,600 head; sales 1,900 head.

Swine—Fair supply and in fairly good demand; receipts 6,710 head; quotations 6@7¼c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,820 head; sheep 2@4½c; lambs 5@5½c.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 29.—Hogs quiet; common and light $3 65@4 65; packing and butchers' $4 30@5 00; receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 5,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—OCTOBER 29.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady; opened weaker and declined ⅝c, advanced ⅞c, eased off and closed ½c below yesterday; sales ranged: October 74¾@76c, closed at 74¾c; November 74¼@75⅝c, closed at 75c bid; December 76¾@77¼c, closed at 76¾c bid; January 77⅜@77½c, closed at 77⅜c; May 84@84⅝c, closed at 84¼@84⅜c; No. 2 red 76c; No. 3 red 68c.

CORN—Opened strong, advanced ⅛@⅜c, gradually settled back and closed about the same as yesterday; sales ranged for cash receipts dated October 27 and later 42¼@43c, October 41⅜@42¼c, closed at 42c; November 42¼@43⅝c, closed at 42¾c bid; December 39¼@39⅝c, closed at 39¾c; the year 39¼@39½c, closed at 39½c; January 37¾@38c, closed at 37¾@37¾c; May 39½@39¾c, closed at 39¾c.

OATS—Quiet and firm; futures advanced ⅛@⅜c; cash 25¾@26c; October 25¼@25¼c; November 25¾@26c; December 26¾@26¾c; May 29¼@29½c.

RYE—Dull and lower at 56c.

BARLEY—Demand fair and prices higher at 63½c.

FLAXSEED—Dull and weak at $1 34

PORK—Quiet and a trifle higher early, but declined 2½@5c; cash and October $15 25@15 50; the year $11 17½@11 30, closed at $11 17½@11 20; January $11 30@11 45, closed at $11 35@11 37½; February $11 80.

LARD—Steady and in fair demand; cash 6 92½@7 00c; October 6 90c; November 6 80@6 82½c, closed at 6 77½@6 80c; December 6 80@6 85c, closed at 6 8 @6 82½c; January 6 87½@6 92½c, closed at 6 87½@6 90c; February 7 00c.

BULKMEATS—Quiet; shoulders 6 25@6 35c; short rib 7 25@7 35c, according to age; short clear 8 40@8 50c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 13.

BUTTER—Quiet; good to choice creamery 23@25c.

EGGS—Weak at 20@21c.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 2½c asked.

SUGAR—Steady; powdered 6¾@7